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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

British Labor Sees War's End League Over Nation Can Do It

U. S. Navy Checks U. S. Liners

German Pastors Ask Hitler Aid

Japan Laughs at Mitchell Plea

Poor Studes Bar Barber Bills

GREAT BRITAIN gives concrete evidence of a sentiment for world peace that is bound to stir the world. The Labor Party conference at Southport finds its members voting 1,953,000 to 267,000 to give the League of Nations material as well as moral support for a specific reason. This reason is that the League might be empowered to prevent war and preserve peace by substituting a world armed force for national armed forces and applying sanctions when necessary to maintain collective security. C. R. Attlee, executive, says no more revolutionary step against war has ever been taken by any country. It calls on the British to say they are first citizens of the world and after that citizens of the United Kingdom. Will Britain accept the challenge?—What more inspiring example could it set before the arming Family of Nations?

¶ The British Labor Party's bold gesture is a stunning rebuke to the nationalism that has been sweeping the world. In one bold swing it brands high tariff walls, economic discriminations, attempts at prosperity through disadvantaging others and competitive armaments as fallacies which the times have utterly discredited. It pushes the pendulum the other way with a vengeance. It does not stop even at the old standard of international coöperation—It glimpses that universality of the human race which must in some hour usher in a transformed world.

¶ The Morro Castle catastrophe bears first fruits in improving the safety of sea passengers. The Navy Department grants the Commerce Department's request for senior naval officers to be assigned to travel on American merchant marine vessels and report on discipline, efficiency and appliances—This is promising coöperation with willing shipowners.

¶ Germany sees the opposition or confessional synod of the Evangelical churches reply to the recent semiofficial declaration of religious toleration. The promise of liberty of conscience is welcomed, but assurances from Chancellor Hitler himself are asked. Many pastors remaining true to their faith are kept out of their parishes by the police. It is pointed out that the German Christians organization of Reichsbishop Müller includes only 2000 of the 17,000 pastors—Without state help, says the reply, the Reichsbishop would at once collapse.

¶ America's mounting crime roll precipitates a Monitor nation-wide investigation which shows that crime's totals can be deliberately driven down. The yearly cost of $13,000,000,000 will tumble as soon as society, which has permitted nurturing of crime, reverses its stand. Society can prevent the formation of criminals. This means correcting neither crime nor criminals but the causes of crime. The Monitor articles now beginning are crammed with amazing disclosures. Youth takes the spotlight—Prevent crime among youth and you prevent crime.

¶ Vienna feels, as German Ambassador von Papen returns from his visit to Hungary, that National Socialists plan fresh campaigns. Austrian turmoil is showing markedly upon the women. They have had most modern rights; but today political rights have practically vanished and the home security they prize most is denied them. Nearly every Austrian woman has relatives on call in some military organization. Outbreaks are the constant fear. Recently women have fought—Austrian women might put the highest appraisal of all on an assured world peace.

¶ Japan's army propagandists find fresh ammunition for their bigger arms plans in Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell's statement at Washington. Mitchell declared that the United States should build 50 huge ocean-crossing dirigibles so that it might be able to wipe out Japan, its potential enemy, in one day. But saner Japanese opinion does what saner American opinion does; it laughs at an absurdity. The world knows General Mitchell voices vigorous opinions—Not on behalf of America, but on behalf of General Mitchell.

¶ American colleges reopen with a 10 per cent increase in enrollments. Federal funds available to students help. So do scarcity of jobs and improved parental prosperity. Yet the husky but penniless student still helps himself. More students than ever at Columbia and California are pressing pants. Middle West schools are strong for student housework and chores. At Northwestern co-operating co-eds mix salads and make beds. Education is priceless and Young America buckles in its belt. One stude formula tells how to go far on little—Use good old baked beans twice a day; see your barber twice a year.

Fossil Hunt by Air Discloses New Beds

By the Associated Press

Denver, Colo., Oct. 3

AN AERIAL age for fossil hunters is predicted by Dr. Barnum Brown, of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Covering 9000 miles in his recent aërial survey of the western states, Dr. Brown said that his party had made archæological and paleontological discoveries that would have been overlooked by ground parties. Besides unearthing valuable fossil deposits, the party located two new sites for archæological exploration, one near Pueblo Bonita, N. M., and the other near Winslow, Ariz.

Social Capitalism Key to Recovery, Lothian Declares

Communism or Capitalism Are Only Alternatives, Bostonians Told

There is no middle ground between Communism and capitalism, American business was told by the Marquis of Lothian, speaking before the Executive Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. "If a nation is not prepared to plan its entire economy, it must perfect the system of competition," he said, "and graft upon capitalism the social reform which England today is carrrying out."

Social insurance and taxation to level the graver inequities in wealth were described by the British statesman and Liberal leader as the backbone of Great Britain's social program. Both employers and workers, he said, are working together in carrying through these reforms, to make the structure of business safe for the future.

Business opinion in England, Lord Lothian said, is in favor of strong trade unionism. And there are men at the head of the trade unions today who are real statesmen. They may have made mistakes in the past, he said, such as the great general strike, but today they have learned much, and are as anxious for the prosperity of industry as its owners.

Business Insurance Urged

British business opinion is also agreed, he said, that some form of insurance for unemployment, business and old age is an essential ingredient in the capitalist system. Competition means a period of flux for labor as well as capital. It is up to business, therefore, to ease the transition.

"They accept their responsibility to temper the wind for the shorn lamb—the lamb shorn of his job."

Broadly speaking, Lord Lothian continued, British public opinion also believes in relatively high taxation of great wealth, to level out its graver inequalities.

"This redistribution of wealth," he said, "Britishers accept today as

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Germany Takes Soundings For League Return

Dr. Schnee Has Interviews With Members of Secretariat

Reich Embarrassed

Consideration of Saar Problem With Only France Present Not so Comfortable

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 3—Germany is taking soundings with a view to its return to the League of Nations.

Almost on the anniversary of its departure, officials of the German section of The Union of Associations for the League have arrived at Geneva. Notably the presence of Dr. Albert Heinrich Schnée is signaled and it is stated he has had important interviews with members of the League Secretariat.

Obviously these démarches are chiefly for the purpose of informing the German Government of the present position and do not imply immediate decision.

Should Be There

But there is much evidence that the disadvantages of Germany's absence when negotiations regarding the future of the Saar are proceeding and of statements being made by France without counter-statements by Germany, are apparent to the German Government. It is left undefended against possible maneuvers.

The Union of Associations for the League has now transferred its headquarters from Brussels to Geneva, and has held meetings here. It is to be noted that Germany figures in this unofficial union with full authority and support of the German Government.

Argues for Geneva

An article by Herr Paul Schaeffer in the Berliner Tageblatt which argued in favor of Geneva as a clearing house of diplomatic affairs, though it is not the temple contemplated by President Wilson, has made a considerable impression. It is taken as representing the official view. Otherwise it could hardly have appeared.

It refers to the possibility of Japan's return with the recognition of Manchukuo. As for Germany, its resignation is conditional and the condition for its return may be fulfilled. Even the United States feels obliged to coöperate. Geneva, Herr Schaeffer concludes, must be taken for what it is, with all its imperfections. It is a post in which Germany must take its place during difficult discussions now due.

Embarrassing

It clearly emerges that Germany is embarrassed by its absence from the Saar debates. The French have taken up their stand on elaboration of a new constitution for the Saar, on policing the region during the plebiscite, on the possibility of a second plebiscite, on the future of its coal mines—and have even hinted

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

Ounces of Prevention That Outweigh the Pounds of Cure

Forces of Law and Order Would Destroy Crime By Digging It Up by Roots at Sources of Growth

Burden of 'Preventing the Causes of Crime' Rests With Youth, and Lies on Home, School, Church and Neighborhood

Government's Duty Is to Provide Means To Promcte a More Constructive Living

Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The first of 18 articles follows.*

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Crime's toll of at least $13,000,000,000 annually in the United States and untold human misery, which has been increasing despite costly machinery for punishment and reform, has reached a point where leaders believe something more effective must be done—the causes of crime must be prevented.

This watchword is indorsed by all of the outstanding authorities consulted by The Christian Science Monitor in its survey. They agree that prospects for success in stamping out crime lie in the direction of eradicating its causes, before crime becomes a stubborn element in society.

Many of those charged with administering agencies that deal with crime after it has occurred see no hope for doing more than to hold their own with the traditional weapons of the law, the courts, police, prisons and so on. The task of preventing crime's causes, they say, rests squarely with society, through economic, social, political, educational and other activities of everyday life.

In varying forms, this challenge for individual and collective action to clear out the seed-beds of crime is expressed throughout the Monitor's survey. Among those responding favorably or even heartily are Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General of the United States; Mr. August Vollmer, professor of police administration at the University of California; Mr. Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; Dr. Miriam Van Waters, social and juvenile court worker, now superintendent of the Reformatory for Women at Framingham, Mass.; Senator Royal S. Copeland of New York, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee Investigating Crime, and Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard law school.

Up to Home, School and Church

The opportunity to reduce crime, these leaders declare, rests primarily with the home, the school, the church and the neighborhood, where crime is either bred or prevented. Government and industry can contribute to crime prevention by providing a political, economic and social framework encouraging constructive living, they add. Whether from the private or public approach, however, preventing the causes of crime is generally recognized as centering around the treatment of youth.

This conclusion stands forth in unmistakable lines when it is considered that the criminal population is recruited in childhood and youth. Ways to correct this situation are sought by those who point out that within the age groups of the total population, youth has more than its share of criminals.

Complete statistics are not available, but data compiled by the Department of Justice during the first six months of 1934 from 173,768 arrest records received from law enforcement agencies throughout the country, disclosed 55 per cent who were below 30 years of age.

The number of offenders 19 years old was the largest single group, a situation repeated for the past two years. Social workers generally report that "problem children" begin to misbehave between 9 and 15.

The root of the crime problem, as well as the time when more constructive activity is needed to eliminate its causes, is therefore found during the formative years. Here the wrong influences that lead many young people into the commission of petty offenses and crime must be corrected, social authorities hold.

Work Too Often Shirked

This work has been left too often to the policeman, the judge, the social worker and the reformatory, it is stated by those who find public indifference one of the main obstacles to be overcome. Services performed by these and other agencies in protecting society, as well as restoring to normal living many who have fallen into crime, are widely acknowledged.

The strong arm of the law and reformative social work in the prisons are held to be indispensable so long as society itself produces criminals. But the solution proposed is prevention by society itself of the formation of criminals.

Dr. Van Waters, from her post inside prison walls where she seeks to reconstruct the broken lives of women, sees clearly how many opportunities society has for preventing the conditions which call for reformatories.

"We administrators in modern prisons," she declares, "are using the deepest wisdom we have, and every means known to us, but cannot do

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Leaders Agree Preventing Cause Is Best

President Roosevelt: " . . . there is but one way we can reduce crime. That is through a policy of prevention." *From his book, "Looking Forward."*

Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General of the United States: "The movement to curb crime will not result in real progress without long, persistent and intelligent effort. Governments in the different jurisdictions can do their part in the detection, prosecution and punishment of crime, but what is also required is a searching examination of its causes and of conditions that encourage its existence under the present intricate composition of American life. Crime, in its basic aspect, is a social problem. On that account, no matter how intelligent or how expert the approach on the part of those charged with official responsibilities in this field, there can be no true progress without a nation-wide perception of the social causes and consequences of crime and a determination to support all the agencies willing to work for their eradication."

Sanford Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice: "The best way to prevent criminal activity in our young people is to offer some interesting or constructive activity in its place. Punishment, whether in the form of probation, fines, imprisonment or other deprivations, must be constructive and not destructive."

August Vollmer, Professor of Police Administration, University of California: "Punishment has been the motivating force in dealing with crime from time immemorial, and it has gotten us nowhere. We need to coördinate agencies of all sorts in determining the causes of crime and in working out remedies for each cause."

Alexander G. Jamie, former director of the "Secret Six," crime fighting committee organized by the Chicago Association of Commerce: "Abuses and neglects under the capitalistic system have led into some of our most serious crime. In proportion as protection is removed from crime and the police are released from political domination so that they can go wholeheartedly into the work for which they are created, crime as an important factor will disappear."

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, superintendent, Reformatory for Women, Framingham, Massachusetts: "The home, school, church and neighborhood should be preventing at least 50 per cent of all juvenile delinquency. Crime is frequently motivated by the materialistic standard that what you have counts, not what you are."

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, chairman, Senate subcommittee investigating crime: "After a year and a half of research, our conclusion is that juvenile delinquency is the country's greatest social problem. The work of eradicating crime's causes rests primarily with the home, the church and the school."

Louisville Studies Proposal For Crime Prevention Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3—Establishment of a crime prevention bureau which shall attack the causes of crime, rather than crime itself, is recommended for the city of Louisville in a survey of the police department conducted by Griffenhagen & Associates, Chicago management engineers, which is now being studied by Mayor Neville Miller and police officials.

The recommendations coincide to a great extent with the views of Prof. George T. Ragsdale, criminologist and superintendent of police training, who has sought for years to inaugurate such a bureau. The work was begun in a very small way a few years ago by assigning a policeman to the duty of investigating family conditions in cases of delinquency.

The broad idea of the crime prevention bureau, which Professor Ragsdale believes must become an important part of police work, is to establish a correlation between the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Nonlapable Tax Plan Invented Mansfield Off for Relief Funds Habitual Parkers Pried Loose

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Taxation

Toward Organization

America's tax system, like Topsy, "just growed," and without much respect for other people's fences either. Among the federal, state and local jurisdictions, statisticians have counted about 326 instances of overlapping taxation. Upshot of these studies is that duplicating taxation is recognized as one of the nation's worst archaisms.

Hence the National Tax Association in conference at the Hotel Statler today, listened intently to a model tax plan.

Experts that concocted the plan based their recommendations on the basis that everyone should be taxed at his place of domicile, that corporations should not be forced to pay tax in one state where its physical property is located and indirectly in another state where stock in the corporation is owned.

Under present system Jones who and pays a tax on that property as well as a tax on the income of that property also finds that stockholders who may live 1000 miles away in another state pay a tax on their holdings. So directly or indirectly corporations as well as individuals are taxed in different states.

To wipe out such duplications the experts propose:

1. A personal income tax.
2. A tax on tangible property at the location of that property regardless of the location of owners.
3. A separate tax on business carried on within the jurisdiction of the authority levying the tax.
4. Exemption from taxation for all intangible property.

Heading the group of experts was Dr. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University: Said Mr. Bullock:

"This plan would require few changes in state constitutions but merely new application of old principles."

These principles to be retained hold:

Every person should pay a direct tax to the government under which he lives.

Tangible property should be taxed in the place, local or state, where it is located.

Recovery

Hardly a Bull's Eye

There is a story told of a shy somewhat uncomprehending office boy, having been ordered to get an issue of The Saturday Evening Post for a board of directors, returned with a sardine sandwich on toast.

Almost as wide off the mark was

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
News of Sports—Page 10
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

Features

Weather 2
Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
The Home Forum 9
Meekness and Repose
[With Spanish Translation]
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 11
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

J. Ramsay MacDonald, Britain's Prime Minister, has been vacationing at Digby, Nova Scotia. His brief visit there, as it appeared to the "summer colony, is summarized in "Cottage Number Three," on the Editorial Page.

And Things to Come

The Prevention of the Cause of Crime series is continued tomorrow with a number of statements by outstanding experts, among them Dr Sanford Bates director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and August Vollmer, professor of police administration, University of California.

Thursday brings also the Young Folks' Page and a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week.

U. S. Navy Goes Into Action For Safety at Sea

Secretary Swanson Plans Assignment of Officers to Passenger Craft

Instigated by Roper

General Supervision in Respect to Personnel and Equipment Proposed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—As a result of the Government's investigation of the Morro Castle fire, the United States Navy has been called into service to guard against recurrence of such disasters on merchant ships.

Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, has succeeded in having Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, temporarily assign a number of senior naval line officers to passenger ships of the American merchant marine in order that they may check on discipline and efficiency during voyages.

This is the first important preventive step that has come out of the Department of Commerce's inquiry. Other recommendations are expected in the form of legislation to be presented to Congress at its next session.

Supervisory Duties

The naval officers, Mr. Roper explained, will have supervisory duties in respect to personnel and materials aboard the passenger carriers, fire drills, lifeboat drills, use of life preservers, ability of crews to handle lifeboats; fire detecting and alarm systems, fire doors and water-tight doors in water-tight bulkheads, fire risks due to unclean or careless conditions, discipline of crews, knowledge of duties and watches maintained, and general disciplinary standards of the ships.

Naval officers "of proper rank and experience" will be furnished, Mr. Roper said. They will make voyages from time to time on various ships, not being assigned regularly to any one ship.

By having someone not connected with the shipping companies on board, it is believed that there will not be the same inclination to save the company money where human lives are endangered that has been evident in some ship disasters. Naval officers will at the same time instill discipline in ship crews, found to be pitifully lacking, as in the case of the Morro Castle.

Letter to Ship Owners

Mr. Roper said in a letter to ship owners, "If, as a result of these special inspections, conditions are discovered that require correction, you will be as eager as I am to see that this is done, and if, on the other hand, everything is found shipshape, you can be sure that I shall be the first to give commendation where it is deserved."

Announcing the new plan, Mr. Roper said:

"The investigation of the Morro Castle catastrophe by the Department of Commerce has been completed, and the testimony is now being throughly analyzed and digested with a view to seeing that additional safeguards in regulation or in new legislation are necessary to protect the lives of our people on the seas.

"To this end and for the purpose of checking up through every possible instrumentality I have sought and secured the prompt coöperation of the Secretary of the Navy, Claude A. Swanson, who is assigning temporarily to the Department of Commerce certain naval line officers to make voyages on passenger vessels.

Discuss Discipline

"The experience of these officers is such that they can readily discuss matters of discipline aboard the vessels, check up on the adequate functioning of the personnel with regard to all those things which are necessary and that fall within the scope of the supervisory statutory responsibilities of the Department of Commerce.

"I am also communicating with the owners and operators of the shipping lines over which the department has inspection, and feel that I will get the full coöperation of such officials in this connection."

The Secretary expressed the conviction that the commerce and navy departments working together will discover the most effective ways and means "of meeting responsibilities through regulation and legislation in fulfilling our duties toward the public who are to use our merchant marine."

Cardinals Lead In Opening Game

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (AP)—The famed iron-man infield of the Detroit Tigers crumpled defensively today at the outset of the first game of the World Series and the St. Louis Cardinals, with lanky "Dizzy" Dean blazing the ball through, ran up a quick 2-to-0 lead in the second inning.

Errors by Charlie Gehringer and Marvin Owen, the latter his second, paved the way for Jack Rothrock, Cards' right fielder, to blast a single to center off the veteran Alvin Crowder with the bases full in the second to score the first two runs for St. Louis.

World Series—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	-	-
Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	1	-	-	-

Batteries—Dizzy Dean and Delancey; Crowder, Marberry, Hogsett and Cochrane.

Railroad Policy Crystallizing

Too Much Rain in Northeast

U. S.-Japanese Olive Branch

President Has NRA Figure Minimum Wages on Days Worked in Year—Silver Predictions Tarnished —Mrs. Owen 'King's Helper'

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The newfound diversity of the Federal Government's influence on all national problems was emphasized today by the flow of the day's news.

Action or decisions affecting the whole labor-industrial picture, transportation by all methods, national defense, the value of the silver that jingles in the citizen's pockets, were a few of the important aspects to be touched.

President Roosevelt held his third press conference since his return. It was one of the shorter conferences, marked by a good deal of seriousness. The Chief Executive has not engaged in his usual banter with correspondents since returning to Washington this autumn, and the situation is taken generally to indicate that he is impressed, if not weighted down, by the problems which are crowding in upon him.

And, purely incidentally, residence in the White House—never too expansive for its many occupants—this fall is somewhat like living in an office structure, hotel lobby, moving-picture theater combined. With the executive offices still under renovations, everything is crammed into the historic residence proper.

The President himself, and his Cabinet's table are in the relatively small blue room. Secretaries and typewriters and mimeographing machines and filing cabinets and newspaper correspondents are everywhere. This, someone suggests, may be why the President doesn't joke!

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Railroad Policy: Coördinator Joseph B. Eastman has practically completed four important reports on basic transportation problems in the United States, President Roosevelt announced. They cover:

1. The extent of direct and indirect subsidy of carriers by the Government.
2. Wages and working conditions on carriers other than the railroads, with comparisons.
3. Examination of possibilities of pooling railroad cars, with the recommendation that all box cars be pooled for use by all lines.
4. Handling of passenger traffic.

Out of these reports, policy to lead to early legislation at the seventy-fourth Congress is being developed.

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Partnership With Japan: Quite different from Brig.-Gen William Mitchell's plea for 50 dirigibles that could attack Japan in two days was that presented to the Federal Aviation Commission by Col. Eddie Rickenbacker. Colonel Rickenbacker recommended the joint operation of passenger air lines across the Pacific by the United States and Japan to promote friendliness.

The transpacific service should be inaugurated by the United States, he said, and later Japan would join. He also recommended that passenger lines be extended to Hawaii, Philippine Islands and New Zealand.

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Nature Weeps: A shamefaced nature is trying to make it up to the drought belt. Late fall crops made "splendid" progress over most of the area, the weather bureau reports in its weekly crop bulletin. There was too much rain in the northeast and interier valley areas, the bureau unnecessarily informs residents thereof. But the weather generally was favorable to agriculture. Harvesting of cotton progressed favorably over most of that area.

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Birth of a Policy: Many months ago, when an automobile strike was threatened, a group of aggressive young automotive workers came to Washington and were admitted to President Roosevelt. The Chief Executive, with his usual curiosity on points of practical detail, asked one usually youthful worker:

"How much do you get an hour?"

"A dollar and a quarter, Mr. President," replied the worker.

"That's pretty good," replied Mr. Roosevelt. "Do you work eight hours a day?"

"Yes, sir."

"That's $10 a day?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what are you complaining of?" queried the puzzled Chief Executive.

"You see, Mr. President, last year I could only get work on 65 days. My total year's pay was $650."

"Hum-m-m," said the President.

And, as a result, he had NRA examine the possibility of figuring minimum wages at annual instead of a daily or weekly rate. Later the question was stressed in his fireside talk of last Sunday, and when it is practicable, the new national policy will become a reality.

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Kentucky Army Grows: "Colonel" Frances M. Robinson, who can thus still accurately be called Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's chief of staff, is today proudly showing her commission from Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky.

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Silver Sighs: China's protest against the Administration's silver policy, to which some answer must shortly be given, has produced a good deal of rueful reflection in official circles. Most of the predictions made by silver advocates have had disappointing consequences.

The first confident assertion, that the American silver buying program would "restore the buying power of China" and hence improve American export trade, has been flatly contradicted, both by the Chinese Government and by the trade figures.

The second estimate, that between 150,000,000 and 200,000,000 ounces of bullion silver could be bought in the United States has proved wide of the mark. The Treasury has received only 90,969,584 ounces and Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. estimates that it has nearly all come in.

A third prediction, that domestic production of silver would be increased and hence business improved by a government buying program, is followed by still narrow mining figures. The 1932 production, abnormally low, was about 24,000,000 ounces. This year only 13,601,000 ounces of newly-mined silver have come in after nine months.

Altogether it seems friends of silver are looking for a new set of arguments.

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King's Helper: America's first woman diplomat is back in the Capital on her first leave of absence.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Minister to Denmark, recently achieved another "first" by being the first diplomat ever to visit Denmark's possession, Greenland. From the arctic circle she brought a water color of Greenland's ice-bound sea coast and a birdskin robe to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is her hostess here in Washington.

Mrs. Owen's first day in the Capital was spent in conferences with State Department and Commerce Department officials. She will leave here Thursday evening to begin a speaking tour in the Middle West. Her leave of absence lasts 57 days.

In formal circles here Mrs. Owen is addressed as "Madame Minister," but not so among the Eskimo whose baby was named for her up in Greenland. They wired her ship, "When will Ruth come ashore for the christening"

Christening in Denmark, Mrs. Owen explained, is more than a gesture in Denmark. In honor of her namesake she opened a savings account in the government fund, and in return the baby's mother presented her with a seagull pin carved from walrus tusk, which she was wearing as she made her rounds here.

As a result of her visit Mrs. Owen has arranged to have an exhibit of Greenland's art at the American Legation in Copenhagen next year. The Greenlanders had a difficult time understanding the exact position of America's first woman diplomat but after explanations by their governor, they called her the "American King's helper."

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Air Concentration: The United States took another step away from a separate air force with the announcement by the War Department that all the flying units of the army will be taken away from Brig.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the army air corps, and placed under direct command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff.

The air corps, which has hitherto functioned as a separate unit, though under army control, now loses most of its independence, and General Foulois, who was sharply criticized this spring by a House Committee, loses his authority. The General, it is understood, will remain nominally in his post, but there will be no planes under his command.

The committee demanded that he be removed as chief of the air corps as a result of alleged irregularities in purchasing. The War Department stood loyally behind General Foulois at the time, but has subsequently restricted his scope of action bit by bit.

Under the chief of staff, in the future, will be an air force commander directly responsible to him, and Brig.-Gen. Oscar Westover is in line for the job. Headquarters of the nation's air men will be at Langley Field, Va., with seven regional fields. Plans for the new force include immediate construction of additional planes. Some 900 combat planes will be in the army's roster when the program is completed.

Speed

Courtesy of M. I. T. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dove Caught in Flight by New Camera

This remarkable photograph of a mourning dove was taken as it launched in flight. The high-speed camera used was developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Dr. Harold Edgerton and Mr. Kenneth Germeshausen. It is capable of taking pictures in 1-50,000th of a second. The position of the wing feathers is revealed as they rotate slightly on the takeoff to allow air to pass through and thus reduce air resistance. The photograph was made at the bird-banding station of Dr. Oliver L. Austin on Cape Cod, Mass. The unique electrical circuit method of photography which produces an instantaneous flash of great brilliancy is proving of great value in studies of motion, such as high-speed machinery and the flow of liquids.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Thursday; continued cool; light to heavy frost in exposed places tonight; moderate to fresh northerly to northeasterly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair, slightly colder in the southeast portion tonight; Thursday fair.

Maine, Vermont and Rhode Island: Fair, slightly colder tonight; Thursday fair.

New Hampshire: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh north and northeast winds and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	58	New Orleans	70	84
Bermuda	76	..	New York	52	66
Chicago	58	72	Norfolk, Va.	64	70
Denver	52	76	Philadelphia	54	68
Helena, Mont.	48	64	St. Louis	58	74
Jacksonville,	68	74	St. Paul	42	60
Kansas City,	52	80	San Francisco	56	66
Los Angeles,	60	80	Washington,	48	68
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 3.
B—Maximum, Oct. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 7:31 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Thursday, 8:04 a. m.; height, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:54 p. m.

Low-Rent Housing for Needy Set as Goal for New York At Knickerbocker Dedication

Chairman of RFC Attends Opening of Development Which Supplanted '100 of the Most Disreputable Tenements' Ever Occupied

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—The next goal of housing experts must be buildings at even lower rentals than in Knickerbocker Village, newest medium-priced modern housing development here, according to Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This modern housing unit on the lower East Side replaces what was described as "100 of the most disreputable tenements ever occupied by human beings." It is bounded by Catherine, Cherry, Monroe and Market Streets.

Mr. Jones, addressing about 6000 persons who came to witness the dedication yesterday, stressed that while Knickerbocker Village takes care of an important class of working people, such as bookkeepers, clerks and junior members of big organizations, it does not provide homes for the more needy classes.

"We have got to give our attention to housing at even lower rentals than are required to amortize these buildings, because it is the people whose earnings are in lower brackets who are in the greatest need," he declared.

Government Coöperated

Mr. Alfred E. Smith, formerly Governor of New York, another speaker, recalled that, as a one-time resident of the section, he "never expected to see anything like this in Cherry Street."

"When I heard that the new building was already 98 per cent rented, I was tempted to swap the Empire State Building," he added. "I look upon this development as a great extension of the social justice which the government owes to its people."

The coöperation of the Federal Government in providing a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan of $8,975,000, the state government in giving aid through the State Housing Board and the city government in reducing taxes, was the theme of a short talk by Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick, who represented Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Work Given to 10,000

Mr. Fred F. French, the builder, said the development had given work to 10,000 persons, and that with one of the two units 98 per cent rented and the other 50 per cent rented, assurance was had that there would be 100 per cent occupancy.

Mr. Aaron Rabinowitz, vice-chairman of the New York State Board of Housing and president of the East River Savings Bank, said Knickerbocker Village was the fifth housing development on the lower East Side to be completed within the last four years "at the lowest possible cost to provide decent housing at the lowest possible rentals."

Mr. Robert Moses, Park Commissioner and Republican candidate for Governor, described the development as a worth while self-liquidating project, declaring that because of this it had received the support of the Fusion mayoralty in the negotiations for a federal loan for the builder.

Average Knickerbocker Village rental is $12.50 a room. The first unit has apartments for 800 families. The second will be ready for occupancy about Dec. 1.

Housing and Education Linked as Twin Aims By British Visitor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3—Decent and adequate housing that will give all citizens the opportunity of playing their part as members of a civic community is the responsibility of a government as surely as is the provision of educational opportunity, declared Sir Raymond Unwin, former director of housing under the British Ministry of Health, speaking here Monday.

There is and probably always will be a level of housing below which private enterprise cannot go, Sir Raymond said. It is this group that must be supplied with decent housing through some form of public organization, if governments and communities wish to fulfill their obligation toward all, he said.

This responsibility of adequate housing is put directly upon the municipalities in England, Sir Raymond explained, as the Government requires medical officers to report areas that do not comply with standards, and the city, after due investigation, is ordered to clear such areas. If the owner of any property allows it to become a slum, the British Government holds that he must bear the loss of it, he said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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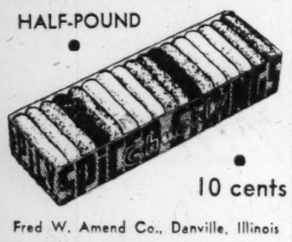

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Emissaries From Moscow Win Peasants' Trust by Humane Methods

Heavy Tasks Faced

Years of Hostility Caused by Broken Promises Give Way to Coöperation

Ewing Galloway — Russian Peasants Listening to the Voice of Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KIEV, Ukraine—In spite of a spring drought this year, Soviet Russia is reaping a good harvest this autumn. After a tour of the principal grain-growing regions of the Ukraine, the Monitor correspondent is convinced that this harvest was made possible by the introduction of a new spirit of friendliness and ordinary human decency into the Russian villages in place of the harshness and ruthlessness which has too often characterized Communist agrarian policy in the past.

In the Ukraine, known for generations as the "bread basket of Europe," the effects of the drought were particularly severe, and one may therefore observe here more clearly the conflict still going on between the old policy of "class warfare" in the villages and the newer humane attitude. Here one encounters veteran Communist officials who still look upon obstinately individual peasants and former kulaks with ill-concealed hostility, and here one finds also the newer workers who have grasped more intelligently the "party line" which has decreed kindlier methods to break down the age-old barriers between town and country.

Emissaries From Moscow

The new attitude is represented by the "politotdels," or Communist political sections attached to machine-tractor stations which serve collective and some individual farms with agricultural machinery and expert advice. These sections were formed 18 months ago as a device to restore peasant confidence in the Kremlin's intentions. They have more than justified the hopes of the man who devised them, Mr. Lazar Kaganovich, a member of the Political Bureau, that group of 10 men which actually rules Russia.

After the complete breakdown of Soviet agriculture in the autumn of 1932 which resulted during the subsequent winter and spring in a large-scale famine in the Russian villages, the Kremlin began to appreciate that the open and passive peasant hostility must somehow be dissolved. This famine, which caused the death of thousands of peasants, was strictly a "man-made" famine, the result of a deliberate attempt to "teach the peasants a lesson" after they had struck work in protest against brutal and abusive methods.

Mission of Good Will

At the height of the famine, in February, 1933, the Kremlin announced the formation of "politotdels," as proposed by Mr. Kaganovich. Soon little groups of seven men and women began to go out from Moscow and other large cities into the agricultural villages. They had been selected with extreme care, and were intrusted with a new mission to win the good will of the embittered peasants. They were responsible only to the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party in Moscow, and could appeal directly to the Committee over the heads of any and all Communist officials in the provinces.

They faced a tremendous task. The peasants, through bitter experience, had come to regard the Communists as their enemies. They had been deceived not once but several times by Communist promises. They had passed through almost 16 years of "class warfare" which was introduced into the villages by the Communists, with its vast accumulation of hatred and despair.

But these politotdels brought the peasants in touch with a new kind of Communist. These men and women, although they were "city folks," and admitted they knew little about agriculture, told the peasants that they had come to help them and to correct the flagrant abuses of previous Communist régimes.

Assurances of Kindness

They assured the peasants they carried the mandate of the Kremlin and had more power than all the local officials. Naturally at first they were distrusted, but as time went on they proved in numerous instances that they would listen to complaints and that they possessed the power to correct abuses.

This correspondent can testify that these urban Communists have won the complete confidence of peasants in all districts he visited. Even in regions most severely affected by the drought, where the peasants do not know how they are going to get food to keep them during the coming winter, one could discover little criticism of the politotdels. A shrewd old peasant in the Dnepropetrovsk district expressed the general opinion when he said, "The politotdels want to help us. They make mistakes, but their hearts are right."

Individual peasants who have stubbornly resisted collectivization admitted that collective farms might succeed with the help of politotdels. Collectivized peasants showed a new spirit of genuine coöperation. "For the first time our complaints are heard," said one intelligent peasant near Odessa. "The politotdels listen to us all. They encourage honest workers and ferret out shirkers and ignoramuses who fooled the Communists before."

Understand Peasants' Problems

For 18 months these politotdels have been working to "liquidate" the residue of hatred in Russian villages, and thus far they have been more successful with the peasant than with their own Communist officials. Most of these new workers apparently have acquired a genuine sympathy with the peasant and his problems. They believe that the Communist goal of absolute collectivization is attainable entirely by humane methods.

But the writer discovered evidence in the Ukraine this autumn that some of the older Communist officials are still impatient and hostile toward stubborn individual peasants. There is still a general disposition not to "forgive" the former kulaks who have been dispossessed and denied the right to work in collective farms or even in most factories.

The conflict between this old persistent Communist fanaticism and the newer attitude of friendly coöperation is still going on. In districts where there are grain shortages, the Communists must provide relief or there will be further suffering this winter and spring among individual peasants and former kulaks. The fanatics are urging that this is an opportunity to press home the lesson that it pays to be a collective farmer.

Most of the members of politotdels insist that the battle for collectivization has been won, and that the Communists can now afford to be generous with all classes of the peasantry. The latter view appears likely to prevail in general, but some districts in which fanaticism is still uppermost are likely to suffer the consequences.

Titulescu Invited To Resume Post In Roumania Cabinet

Prime Minister Tatarescu Makes Only One Change in New Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 3—After negotiations lasting less than a day, Prime Minister George Tatarescu succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, which is practically the same as the old except it does not, for the present at least, contain Roumania's most famous diplomat, Mr. Nicholas Titulescu.

For a time Mr. Titulescu refused to conduct Roumania's foreign affairs any longer, but subsequently conditional resumption of the office seemed possible. He did not even return to Roumania from Switzerland, though urgently called by both Prime Minister Tatarescu and King Carol.

Differences

There is undoubtedly a difference of opinion between King Carol and Mr. Titulescu, as to present governmental methods in Roumania. The question now is whether differences can be smoothed over or whether Mr. Titulescu will eventually decide not to assume further responsibility for the conduct of Roumania's foreign relations, on the ground that his plans are continually frustrated by interference on the part of the King's personal régime.

Other Possibilities

Although a new course in Roumania's foreign policy, such as France fears, may not come about, it is nevertheless true that Roumania is tempted to follow Poland's example in throwing off its obligations toward minorities. It is also suspicious of Yugoslavia's attempt to form an alliance with Bulgaria and is lured as well by the possibility of friendship with Germany or Italy. It is natural, therefore, that Little Entente circles are anxious about Mr. Titulescu's absence from the Roumanian Cabinet and are hoping that Mr. Tatarescu and King Carol will accept the conditions laid down by Mr. Titulescu for joining the Government once again.

Liberals Continue

Internally the short ministerial crisis brought no essential change. Every one of the cabinet members is still from the Liberal Party. Nor were Mr. Tatarescu and his able young Liberals able to secure a victory over the Bratianus and the old Liberals. The forces remain about equal, just as before the crisis.

Generally speaking, however, the new Cabinet is regarded as weaker than the one preceding it.

Mr. Tatarescu is acting as Minister for Foreign Affairs pending further negotiations with Mr. Titulescu. Otherwise there is no change of portfolio except for the Ministry of Industry and Commerce which is now headed by Mr. Nolescu Stronga, in place of Mr. N. C. Teodorescu.

The new Cabinet went to Sinaia last night and took the oath of office before Carol.

Shepherdess' Record Spoiled by Whistling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oswestry, Eng.

AMONG the shepherds who entered for the Ceirog Valley dog trials at Oswestry this year was a shepherdess who broke the record by completing the course and penning her sheep in three minutes.

Unfortunately, through misunderstanding the rules, she made the mistake of whistling her orders to her dog, and instead of being awarded first place was marked down to fourth. The fact remains, however, that she showed considerable skill in the handling of her flock, which seems to indicate that the incompetency of Little Bo-Peep was nothing more than a fabrication, and discredits the old couplet,

"A whistling maid or crowing hen
Is good for neither beast nor men."

World Citizenship Precedes National Laborites Declare

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

SOUTHPORT, Eng.—Striking evidence of the growth of the British peace movement is seen in the overwhelming "card" (representation) vote of 1,953,000 to 267,000, whereby the Labor Party conference here has approved giving material as well as moral support to the League of Nations.

Mr. Clement R. Attlee, representing the Party Executive, yesterday said this policy was the most revolutionary ever placed before the conference. It was for substituting world for national armed forces and also for empowering the League of Nations to use sanctions for maintaining collective security by means of international action.

Abandonment of the whole idea of nationalism, he said, would lead to accusations of disloyalty because they stood for allegiance to the international ideal. But labor legislation would bring home to the British people that they were first world citizens and only secondarily citizens of the United Kingdom. It was the first time, he added, that this had been done by any country, and showed Labor's determination to pursue a peace policy.

Germany Takes Soundings For Return to League of Nations

(Continued from Page 1)

at the dispatch of French troops in certain eventualities.

Germany cannot afford not to be represented in the Council, particularly now that Russia has been admitted and Germany's relations with Italy are compromised.

Bolivia Coöperates But Paraguay Evades League Conciliation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 3—The subcommittee charged by the League to effect conciliation between Paraguay and Bolivia is finding difficulties at the very outset of its work, owing to non-representation of Paraguay. While Bolivia is apparently doing everything possible to influence the report of the League in its favor, Paraguay is frankly skeptical.

Since it was Bolivia which protested against the arms embargo being applied to both sides without ascertaining which was the aggressor and which the victim, the question of sanctions will obviously be raised. An arms embargo is an undiscriminating sanction, but sanctions—as understood under the League Covenant—must discriminate between the parties and there should be help for the country which complies with the League's ruling.

Thus the embargo, which appears a simple move, seems incompatible with the League system of sanctions.

Bolivia in its message to the subcommittee nominates Dr. A. Costa du Rels to represent it. It hopes the United States will take part, as well as Brazil.

Paraguay, on the contrary, points to many abortive attempts to settle the strife during the past 27 months. Six different formulas have been put forward, four of which were accepted by Paraguay without amendment or reservation, but Bolivia has not assented to any of them. Therefore it is useless, says the Paraguayan message, to continue the conciliation effort unless fresh methods are adopted.

Paraguay's contention is that fighting must be suspended before there is discussion, while Bolivia's attitude is represented as demanding a complete solution at the same time as the armistice.

The general view taken here is that Paraguay is endeavoring to evade the League procedure. It followed the example of Japan in contesting the applicability of Article 15. But in preparing its recommendations for the special League Assembly, the committee can, if necessary, dispense with the collaboration of Paraguay.

Synod Wants Hitler Guarantee

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 3—To the Reich's Government's declaration, issued by a semiofficial agency, that it stands for religious toleration, the oppositional or Confessional Synod in the Evangelical Church now replies with a statement that while welcoming the declaration, it reserves judgment till concrete proofs of this attitude are forthcoming.

It is made clear that only a guarantee by Chancellor Hitler himself that the same good will is to be shown both to the opposition and to German Christians in the Evangelical Church will satisfy the Confessional Synod.

The statement regrets there appears to be no responsible person to carry out the guarantee of religious toleration by the German state. It adds pointedly that Herr Otto Meissner, State Secretary of the Chancellery, has stated in a letter that Herr Hitler considers the forcible measures taken by Reichsbishop Müller and Dr. August Jäger legal.

Many pastors who remained true to their confession are still prohibited by the police from remaining in their parishes and performing their normal duties, the statement adds.

The statement, however, notes with satisfaction certain recent signs that the Government attitude is changing. Saying:

"It would be unexpected joy if at this last moment in the land of the Reformation a change in the attitude of the Reich's Government showed itself and so prevented the complete ruin of the church of Luther."

If and when this happens the ground is clear for unity in the church, the statement says. The opposition has always been as strong for unity as among German Christians but the opposition refuses to yield to the minority which has come to power only by state help.

As proof that the Reich's Church constitutes a small minority, the statement adds: "Of 17,000 pastors in Germany not 2000 belong to the German Christians and the number of registered lay members of the German Christians is only equal to the membership in the Confessional Church of the Province of Hanover. After withdrawal of state support, the régime of the Reichsbishop must collapse despite the spectacle of his installation in Berlin Cathedral."

The Mother Church Announces Lecture

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: Its Healing Mission." The lecturer, Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., of New York City, New York, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

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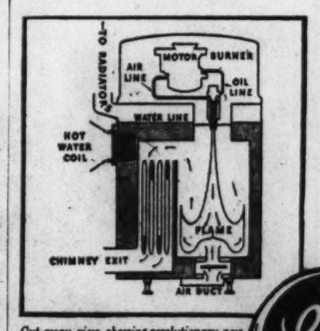

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Habitual Parkers Pried Loose

(Continued from Page 1)

the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in servicing Mr. Edward J. R. Martorana of Newton. With $500 worth of pigeons, which he could neither feed nor liberate, Mr. Martorana wrote Gen. Hugh Johnson for advice. The General turned the letter over to the AAA.

Back came a bulky envelope to Mr. Martorana discussing the theory, the practice, the ideals of the agricultural program fore and aft. It contained:

1. A vigorous denial by Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace that the AAA had even paid a Massachusetts farmer $1000 for not raising hogs, whereas allegedly his yearly profit had never been more than $400 for raising hogs.

2. A 52-page booklet, crammed with learned dialectics on the subject of "Achieving a Balanced Agriculture." Price charts dealing with costs of farmers' goods and his income were thrown in for good measure.

3. A letter in which recent trends upward in agricultural prices was reported.

But Mr. Martorana refuses to be thrown off the track; he still wants to know how to feed his pigeons.

* * *

With a Bagful of Figures

Sometime next week, Mayor Mansfield will board the train for Washington, call on Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, and enter Boston's anxious plea for more relief money. With him, if plans work out, will travel Governor Ely in a new rôle—cosuppliant for his State at the Roosevelt fount of expenditures.

Bulking in the Mayor's portfolio will be pertinent facts supplied by the Municipal Research Bureau last night. Boston's relief budget: five times that of 1928 tax rate; already highest in Boston's history. Outlook for next year's relief: worse than at any time in the past.

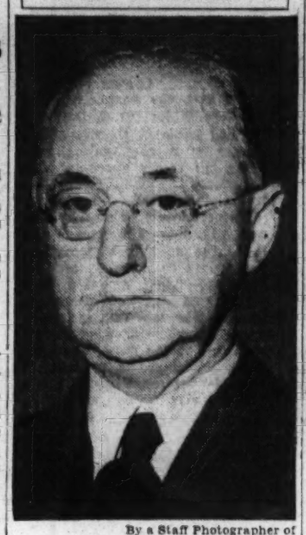
Boston has done far more than most to take care of her own, the bureau said, but now the load has become crushing and a lifting hand is essential.

Another fat sheaf of figures will swell the Governor's brief case, if his tentative plans for the trip work out. Federal share in the relief of 22 states: more than 90 per cent. In seven other states, more than 80 per cent. In six states, more than 70 per cent.

But Massachusetts, the bureau told him, bravely is found near the bottom of the list. With eight other states she has asked less than 60 per cent from the outstretched federal hand, preferring to "stick it out alone."

But now the end of the rope is reached, the Mayor said. Having done the best alone, the time for help has come.

Tax Reformer



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Charles J. Bullock
Chairman of Model Tax Committee of the National Tax Association

Traffic

Good Wind Blows Good

Possibly those who drive to work and have to park all day, disapprove of the new one-hour parking law—but not the merchants nor the shoppers.

First impact of the new law was to send the business barometer kiting upward; merchants on Tremont and Boylston Streets reported today 10 and 20 per cent increases in the volume of their business.

Principal reason for better business resides in fact that the new law has made room for at least 8000 more parkers during the day. Under the old law, parking hogs drove in early, appropriated places, refused to budge. Now there is possibility of hourly turnover. In addition traffic snarls have been unsnarled in downtown sections.

Only complaint of merchants is that one hour is too short, especially women shoppers need two hours. So Mr. Richard Mitton, president of the Boston Retail Trade Board, plans to urge that board at its Oct. 9 meeting to formulate a formal request for two-hour parking.

Traffic Commissioner William Hickey, harassed by protests, many times from "fixers" who have lost their power, urged patience, told the public 17,000 additional parking places will shortly be made available.

In meantime, order went out today from police headquarters for stations to intensify tagging drive, in almost every section additional taggers are on the job.

Politics

Tck, Tck, Mr. Curley

Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican nominee for Governor, last night smartly tried to place Mr. James M. Curley, Democratic nominee for Governor, in the position of having insulted President Roosevelt.

The Lieutenant-Governor looked askance at Mr. Curley's alleged intimation that he alone would be able to get federal funds for Massachusetts. Shuddering he said:

"Any suggestion that the money of the taxpayers will be sent here to pay political debts or grease political wheels is an outrageous reflection on the President. The federal funds expended in this State are going to projects which merit the money, and not for political purposes."

Smart attack, it places the Republican candidate in the rôle of patriotically defending the President and puts Mr. Curley, who is known as Number 1 Roosevelt man in Massachusetts, in the position of attacking him.

But all was sunshine with the former mayor of Boston, who stumped the state yesterday, took time to issue optimistic statements.

Typical Curley optimism:

"I will be elected by 250,000 votes."

As many as 125,000 names will be added to the voting lists by Oct. 17, when registration for the Nov. 6 election closes.

Mr. Bacon spoke to meager audiences in his "victory parades."

Radio

And This Is Why

Radio listeners in the northern residential districts of Boston may have wondered this morning why they got WNAC a little bit more easily than in the past. Silently and efficiently WNAC had stepped up its power overnight to 2500 watts, daytime power only, improved its signal strength in those northern Boston areas where it has formerly had poor reception.

WNAC, a regional station, is allowed only 1000 watts power under this classification; but in order to increase its daylight range the Federal Communications Commission allows regional stations to increase their daylight power. Accordingly WNAC applied to the commission for this increase, placed it in operation this morning at 6:30 after extensive midnight changeovers in the transmitter at Squantum.

Listeners who get WNAC well at all times probably noticed nothing unusual in their reception of that station. Increasing power one and a half times does not increase the signal strength in a similar ratio since radio signal strength proceeds along the laws governing illumination. Furthermore as researchers in sound know, the ear notices no difference when sound is doubled in intensity but rather in multiples of ten and thereabout. Thus WNAC would theoretically have to operate on a power of 50,000 watts, maximum allowed by the commission, before listeners would notice the difference.

City Affairs

A Good Sign

Mr. John F. Doherty, City Collector, has had a chance to count the golden flood of tax payments that flowed into the city treasury up till 12 o'clock last night.

The results gratify him. Tax collections were $2,500,000 ahead of collections at the same time last year; the total was $35,000,000. More than $27,000,000 is still unpaid, late payers must contribute a 6 per cent interest charge.

Seen in this improved tax collection is the factor of improved business, bettered condition of small home owners, who need less relief than formerly.

Yesterday found $17,000,000 inching under the line.

Waltham

Progress in Motorcars

Streamers floated in the brisk October air. Stores were crowded. Policemen good naturedly moved traffic. Waltham's Half Century of Progress Exposition was on yesterday.

It had started the night before with a big parade. There the Mayor was introduced by the Chamber of Commerce officials. A brief speech and the citizens moved along into streets lined with brightly lighted store windows specially trimmed for the occasion.

Most fun was the exhibit of old automobiles, including the first White House official car, loaned by M. I. T. It is a steamer, was owned by President Taft, was the first automobile used at an inaugural. Other interesting cars:

A Northern, with flywheel and fan weighing alone as much as present-day motors.

An Orient buckboard, made in a bicycle plant in Waltham. It has bicycle wheels, a one-cylinder air-cooled engine, mounted on the rear axle, steering is by a tiller and easy riding is accomplished by a set of springy planks between the axles.

A "knee-action" Duryea, made in 1900, with a three-cylinder motor.

Kenneth Morehouse's specially built modern midget racer, 51 inches long, 21 inches high, 34 inches wide, costing $9160 to build. In Jacksonville the police chief said it could not beat his police cars in a four block run and he would wager a police siren.

The siren is now mounted on the little racer. The chief didn't know that it can make 130 miles an hour.

Despite its high cost, Mr. Morehouse is ahead, for he won $20,000 in prizes at Indianapolis with it last year. The motor is air-cooled, has four cylinders, five main bearings made with diamonds and develops 44-horsepower. It does better than 50 miles to the gallon, has knee action wheels, can get us to 90 miles an hour in second.

* * *

Another Link

Boston's new vehicular tunnel has been criticized for its expense, for not making running costs. But critics fail to consider that it is but a single link in a chain of traffic communication routes, that it cannot function until the other links are finished and then connected, that it can then be fairly appraised, based on its full traffic load.

The Boston end needs some clearing out to make ingress easy. On the other end its chief value depends on several super highways leading from it to North Shore points, still unfinished.

Saturday one of these highway links will be ready for use. Two and a half miles long, it starts at Saratoga Street in East Boston and runs to the traffic circle at Beach Street, Revere. It is a four-lane concrete affair, with center grass plots similar to those on the new Worcester Turnpike. Two overpasses had to be built, one over the Revere Beach Parkway and the other over Boston & Maine tracks.

Boston Events
Tonight

Theaters

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). With Clifton Webb, Ethel Waters, Helen Broderick and Dorothy Stone. 8:30.

"ROBERTA" (Colonial). Jerome Kern musical comedy. 8:15.

"BIG HEARTED HERBERT" (Hollis). With Cecil Lean and Cleo Mayfield. 8:30.

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). Eugene O'Neill's play, with George M. Cohan. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — Billy Costello, the voice of the Popeye cartoons, and Ben Blue, screen comedian, head the stage show this week. Fabien Sevitzky's orchestra plays a medley of native Colombian airs. Screen feature is Cecil B. DeMille's "Cleopatra," 11 a. m., 1:44, 4:28, 7:12, 9:56.

EXETER—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 3:25, 6:18, 9:08. Also "Friday the 13th."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Case of the Howling Dog," with Warren William as the detective. Fenway at 2:42, 5:33, 8:24. Paramount at 9, 11:51 a. m., 2:42, 5:33, 8:24. Also "Now and Forever," with Shirley Temple, Gary Cooper and Carole Lombard.

FINE ARTS—"The Three Musketeers," in French. 1:25, 4, 6:40, 9:20.

KEITH'S—"The Count of Monte Cristo," with Robert Donat. 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 2:48, 6:59, 7:13.

BOSTON—Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan in London." Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:06 a. m., 1:11, 4:21, 7:30, 10:43

ORPHEUM—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love." Favorite opera numbers are included in this picture. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

MODERN—Leslie Howard and Kay Francis in "British Agent." A story of Russian revolutionary days. 10:37 a. m., 1:21, 4:05, 6:40, 9:33. Also "One in a Million."

TREMONT—"Design for Living," with Fredric March, Miriam Hopkins and Gary Cooper. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Hold That Girl," with James Dunn.

STATE—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," with Fredric March, Norma Shearer and Charles Laughton. 2, 3:35, 4:40, 7, 9:35.

UPTOWN—Richard Dix in "His Greatest Gamble." 2:22, 4:54, 7:26, 9:58. Also "The Human Side."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Coast of Catalonia"; "Cruising the South Seas"; Ben Blue in "Nervous Hands"; "Grass Experiment," cartoon; "Songs of Yesteryear"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Other Events

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB — Adult Education Centre Convocation. Speakers, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather and Dr. George W. Coleman. Complimentary tickets available at the club, 3 Joy Street 8.

Y. M. C. A. OPEN HOUSE WEEK—"Old Timers' Night." Frank Palmer Speare, president of Northeastern University speaks on "The Long Look," at a dinner in the Vialle Room at 6:15.

Tomorrow

New Movie Programs

FINE ARTS — "The Legend of the Blue Light," written, produced and directed by Leni Riefenstha.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Big Hearted Herbert," and "Belle of the Nineties."

Other Events

BACK BAY ASSOCIATION—First luncheon of the season. A sound picture will be shown, dealing with air mail, express and passenger service. Hotel Brunswick. 1.

QUOTA CLUB—First meeting of the season. Miss B. Maude Phillips, director of humane education of the Animal Rescue League of Boston, will speak on "Why Was I, an Animal Protective Worker, Asked to Go to Labrador With Sir Wilfred Grenfell?" Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street. 6:30.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "Flowers in Design," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Music by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and John Gruber, pianist. 2:45.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table
What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-360m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-212m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC dance music.	Mixed quartet.....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	"Skipper Jim".....	Tom Mix; sketch.	The Cosmopolitans	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"...	NBC vocalist.....	Melody Mart.....	"Jack Armstrong"...
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	Yankee Singers...	"Buck Rogers".....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	CBS vocal trio....
6:15	Talk, Max Reinhardt.	sketches; music...	Music; speakers...	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Merry-Go-Round,	"The Shadow,"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor...	popular program.	network sketch...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program...	"Myrt and Marge"	News service.....
7:15	Plantation Echoes....	Gene and Glenn..	"Just Plain Bill"...	Local dance music.
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch...	After Diner Re-	"Song Album".....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Dangerous Paradise..	vue: popular vocal	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	"Lead Close Up," net-	Mary Pickford and	CBS soloist; orch..	ERA Civic Orches-
8:15	work dramatic sketch	stock company...	Edwin C. Hill.....	tra concert.....
8:30	Handsome Waiter....	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery,
8:45	Minstrel duo.....	orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini;	Local dance music.
9:15	Sing," sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	chorus; orchestra	Organ; soloist.....
9:30	John McCormack;	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Local dance music.
9:45	concert orchestra....	and orchestra....	Gracie"; orch.....	Baseball; news.....
10:00	Dennis King; orch....	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Hughie Connor &
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	Floyd Gibbons....	Talk on housing..	Mary Eastman;
10:45	orchestra	Hawaiian Orch....	Musical Rhymes...	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; speaker	Forecasts; events..	News Service.....	Nick Lucas; orch..
11:15	Local dance music ...	NBC dance music..	CBS dance music.	Local dance music.
11:30	"Dead Men Frowl,"	Jolly Coburn and	CBS dance music.	Sign off.....
11:45	dramatic sketch.....	his orchestra.....	Prophet Ball.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:00 WBZ, New England agriculture program: speakers; farm reports.
1:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC. Second game, World's Series, Detroit Tigers-St. Louis Cardinals, from Detroit.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Little Women," dramatic sketch.

Dinner and After

6:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Fannie Brice; Lou Holtz; Marguerite Padula; Connecticut Yankees.
9:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Casa Loma Orchestra; Ted Husing; Annette Hanshaw.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; sketch; skit; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys": piano; organ; mixed octet; narrator.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
9:45 WBZ, "The American Legion and Its Critics," Edward A. Hayes, national commander.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Artists' Revue: vocal and instrumental soloists.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: Lois Moran, Charles King and Gus Van, in tabloid operetta; Helen Jepson; soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood: soloists; sketch; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Economics in a Changing Social Order"; NBC speakers' program.

Ordered to Vote, Steel Worker Says

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 3 (AP)—The Government's effort to force the Weirton Steel Company to allow its employees free use of their "collective bargaining" power opens its second day with the testimony of one worker on record that he was told he would lose his job if he voted against the company's wishes.

Mr. Matt Suntala, laborer, of Weirton, W. Va., told on the stand yesterday how Mr. J. C. Williams, company president, warned them he would close the plant before he would recognize the outside union, and how later a foreman ordered him to vote in a company election.

The Government is seeking a permanent injunction to prevent the Weirton company from interfering with employees' elections.

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Deposits Go on Interest
Oct. 10
75 TREMONT ST., BOSTON

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$50,000 Stock of Cars Must Be Sold Now!
Every 40 Minutes Prices Are Reduced Until All Cars Are Sold
Only the finest used cars obtainable are included in this complete stock. All makes and models, including a number of Lincoln demonstrators and a dozen 1934 Fords used for factory and demonstration purposes. All will be sold at a price you will be willing to pay.
FOR PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS MEN AND WOMEN—we will extend our Professional Plan of Paying to those who wish to purchase a late model Lincoln, Cadilac, Packard, etc., also our regular plan of paying for those who wish to purchase small cheap cars.
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Women's Tweed Coats
Custom Tailored to Individual Order from
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CAPES from $38.50 ..... SUITS from $85
Enjoy the ease and comfort that only fine hand tailoring can impart
Our stock of Scotch Tweeds, one of the largest and best in town, gives you a choice of self colors and mixtures, district checks, Glenurquhart checks, pastel shades, hound's tooth checks, plain and novelty weaves, in almost endless variety.
FINER GARMENTS OF THIS TYPE CANNOT BE PURCHASED
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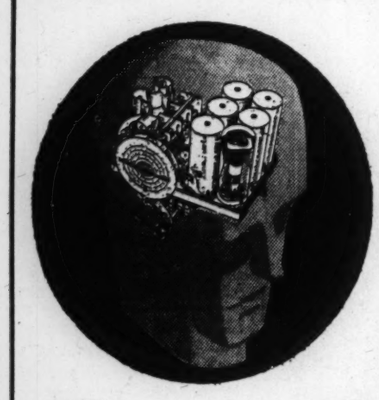

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Instead—you hear programs literally life-like — serene — full tone of higher fidelity — clear — clean — and directed by The Magic Brain of R C A Victor.
This brilliant achievement of R C A Victor—thinks in Radio as a human brain and clears the way against unwonted signals and noises that interfere with perfect radio reception. All wave sets.
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Style, newness and good taste cost you not one cent more at Rhodore's.
distinctive dresses for women and misses
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THE COLLINGWOOD
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
Single from $2 Double from $3
45 WEST 35TH STREET
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ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN

Feetures for Feet
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes have 4 exclusive features which assure joyous foot comfort and correct, balanced posture.
1. patented steel shank
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The only way to be sure about Arch Preservers is to try them. Come in and let our trained fitter introduce you to foot comfort.
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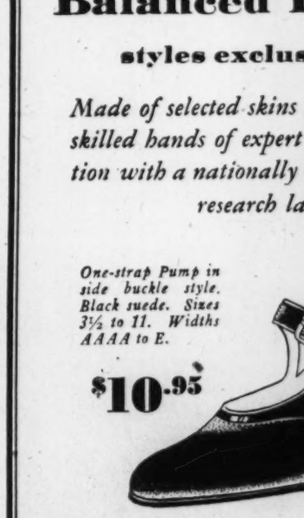
Your Winter Frocks



Jay's The Letter Shop of Boston
Supplementing our earlier collections are metal tunic dresses — day length; fur trimmed soft, sheer afternoon dresses; velvets for afternoon and informal dinner; fur coat ensembles; many, many paillettes and beads discreetly adapted to daytime wear. Almost any price you care to pay, from 19.00 to 274.00. The Dresses —Second Floor.

Filene's BOSTON
If you like to be asked "where did you ever find anything so unusual?"

DOTTED VELVET
WOMEN! this dress has been commented on by everyone who has seen it in this advertising office. First time shown and on sale.
Not only unusual, not only striking—but so rich-looking! Creamy soft small polka dots on brown, black or wine velvet (rayon pile). The dots somehow give tailored note that makes a luxurious fabric look more 1935-ish. Sizes 36 to 42.
Women's better dress shop—sixth floor. $22.75

STEARNS' new distinctive SHOE SALON presents
"Stearns' Balanced Footwear"
styles exclusive with us
Made of selected skins and materials by the skilled hands of expert craftsmen in conjunction with a nationally recognized orthopedics research laboratory.
One-strap Pump in side buckle style. Black suede. Sizes 3½ to 11. Widths AAAA to E.
$10.95

"Stearns' Balanced Footwear" means BALANCE. It incorporates the third dimension: DEPTH, in addition to length and width. With scientific precision the last is designed to carry its own special height of heel, giving the shoe the proper toe spring, and allowing the ball of the foot to set in its proper place when the full weight of the body rests on it. The arch is high and snug fitting, heretofore possible only in extremely high heeled shoes.
If, after ten days' trial, these shoes do not give you absolute satisfaction, you may have a new pair or your money back. If, after reasonable wear, they lose their shape, you may have a new pair.
Other shoes, $7.75 to 18.95 . . . all of them exclusive with Stearns. Shoe salon, second floor.
R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

Social Capitalism Key to Recovery, Lothian Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

another essential ingredient in Democratic Government."

Thus the leading question today, Lord Lothian continued, is how far to go in these directions of social reform, "without killing the goose that lays the golden egg." Both workers and owners are trying now to solve that problem together, and harmoniously.

Lord Lothian attributed the recovery in England thus far to what he termed "the canons of orthodox economy." And there has been undoubted recovery to date, he said.

He set forth four major moves made by the present National Government, when it took over plans for recovery in the dark hours of the depression. "At once they balanced the budget, with painful economies," he said. "They cut the pay of government officials, curtailed public activities of all sorts, and there was a corresponding cut in the whole wage structure of the country.

"Then came new taxes. The income tax was put up steeply, and the level reduced at which it starts. Death duties and surtaxes were lifted high. So today a man of average income pays not far short of half that income to the state.

"Then the National Government introduced protection for both agriculture and industry. This brought a number of short-time benefits," Lord Lothian said, which, however, are questionable for the long run.

"Finally the dole was cut down.

"Don't take away the impression that England is out of the woods," Lord Lothian concluded. "There are now 2,000,000 unemployed, and expert opinion holds this number will not diminish until world recovery. There are other grave and difficult problems ahead," he said. "But business is today on an even keel."

"I venture to think," he said, "that we have done all we can internally, and that not until nations are more bent on economic coöperation than they were in the last five years can these problems of further recovery be overcome."

Yale News Foresees Fall of Fraternities

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 3 (AP)—The ultimate collapse of junior fraternities at Yale University was predicted yesterday by the Yale Daily News, with the publication of an announcement that "Alpha Delta Phi will, for the present, elect no members from the class of 1937."

The announcement, carried in the news columns of the undergraduate publication, was signed by Robert C. Graham, president of the Interfraternity Council. It gave no reason for the decision, but in an editorial entitled "Twilight of the Gods," the News said:

"Alpha Delt is through. For the institution of fraternities here this marks the beginning of the end. If Alpha Delta Phi, with its annual plays and strong social spirit, cannot survive the gradual change in conditions, it is difficult to see how any of the others can."

Where Machine Operators Feel Thrill of Craft

Courtesy of John W. Higgins Armory to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Joseph D. Leland, Architect

The Old and the New in Steel

Left—Interior of John W. Higgins Armory at Worcester. Center—Building of Worcester Pressed Steel Company, Housing Armory. Right—Modern Wing of the Armory.

Workmanship of Old Armor Goal for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 3—To stand outside the most modern of steel and glass buildings, enter it and be whisked aloft three flights in an automatic elevator and find oneself plumped right into the Middle Ages, may be the experience of any visitor to this city.

Within a great Gothic hall plumed knights stand in shining steel armor so beautifully etched and inlaid by the skilled hands of ancient craftsmen that the visitor is awed and in need of assurance that the present age of the machine has actually been a step of progress. Yet for all the martial and chivalric airs of the hall, which is the John Woodman Higgins Armory located at the Worcester Pressed Steel Company's plant, it has a purpose of peace and progress.

Here factory craftsmen and machinists, laboring in a day of mass production, may learn more of the art of fabricating steel. Before him, exemplified in the hand work of artisans who fashioned tough steel plates with skill and artistry, is inspiration to go into the factory and gain more skill. If the modern worker has reached the dangerous point of being satisfied with himself, he has only to compare his work with that done by the simple tools of ancient smiths to find he has much to learn.

"We excel in accuracy, efficiency, uniformity, durability, lightness and low cost of mass production. But from the viewpoint of artistic design, we suffer when comparing the masterpieces of our predecessors," Mr. Higgins, president of the pressed steel company, declares. "Their ranking craftsmen were the great artists."

To the lay visitor, the museum gives a new respect for earlier times, but it also revives boyhood memories of drinking in—rather than reading—Scott's "Ivanhoe" and Henty's books for boys telling of the Crusades. The glamour and pageantry of court life flames in imagination. A touch of comedy is provided in a masquerade helmet, with a Jimmy Durante "schnozzle" and great wing-like ears.

Stepping out of its rôle as a history of steel, the museum includes the story of arms from the Stone Age upward. Bronze Roman helmets, shaped not unlike those used in the World War, and the early metal craftsmanship of Egypt are shown.

In addition to the finished suits of armor, there is a complete armorer's shop with vises, anvils and tools that would be a credit to modern times. The loving care of the artisan for his tools is shown by the decorations and scroll work on them. Lest some knave might take the master's fine hammers and tongs, they were nightly put into a strong oak tool box with heavy metal reinforcements. A six-inch key fastens nine massive bolts.

To complete the sudden shift of centuries, the visitor is shown through the modern wing of the hall wherein pressed steel parts are exhibited. The automobile, which is 90 per cent fabricated from pressed steel parts, dominates the display. Everything from metal cloth to torpedo heads is shown.

Steamer New Bedford To Repair at Boston

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 3 (AP)—The steamer New Bedford, which was beached on Naushon Island after striking Weepecket Pinnacle Sunday night, was proceeding through Cape Cod Canal headed for Boston today where she was to undergo permanent repairs.

Sixty-seven passengers on the boat at the time she was beached were transferred to rescuing fishing boats without incident.

Recovery Methods In America and In Britain Compared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 3—Commenting on President Roosevelt's radio address on Sunday evening, Mr. John S. Lawrence, chairman of the Massachusetts Division of the New England Council, told business men in a conference here yesterday that England, according to observations he made last summer, is watching President Roosevelt's moves closely, imitating those they like, "and they like a good many."

Noting differences, "first," he said, "England is using her trained civil servants in the selection of under secretaries down to the humblest positions, in contrast to our custom of political appointees. Second, England places emphasis upon volume of business, which reduces the dole. She encourages new machinery, new methods, lower costs and trading for profit; while the United States restricts production, discourages new machinery, advances costs and discourages trading for profit.

"As compared with 1928, England has reached over 100 per cent of industrial production, while the United States is at about 75 per cent of 1928. There is no need of our being so far behind."

Religious Ideal Held Up to D. A. R.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 3 (AP)—Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution were told yesterday, by their president general, Mrs. Russell William Magna, that "the fabric of patriotic education should be shot through with religion."

Mrs. Magna, who lives in Holyoke, was an honor guest at the annual two-day convention of the organization, which was attended by more than 500 "Daughters." She pleaded for greater efforts in educating young Americans in the ideals of the nation and urged her audience not to be hasty to sign petitions against legislation. Instead, she advocated personal letters to those in authority.

TONIGHT

MR. JENKINS
wants nothing so much as rest

Then the elevator whisks Mr. Jenkins up to his floor—he receives the smiling greeting of his floor clerk—he walks into his room, flings off his clothes—steps into his shower or tub—sinks with a happy sigh into one of those so wide, so long and so comfortable Commodore beds—then into a deep, dreamless sleep.

Next morning, Mr. Jenkins is brimful of energy—calm and collected—optimistic and cheery. That's why Mr. Jenkins and thousands of other high-powered business men always go to New York's most convenient and most reasonable, fine hotel.

FROM $3

THE COMMODORE
ON 42ND ST. AT GRAND CENTRAL
BOWMAN-BILTMORE HOTELS CORP.
David B. Mulligan, *President*
Frank J. Crohan, *Vice President*

Antiques at Auction

From the Estate of the Late Joseph P. Lyons, Esq. of 62 Arborway, Jamaica Plain, with additions, at

The Wellesley Inn

WASHINGTON ST., WELLESLEY, MASS.

The Arborway in front of the Estate being under construction and closed for traffic, we are forced to remove merchandise to the above address for sale.

SALE DAYS

THURSDAY, October 4th, at 2:30 P. M. and 8 P. M.
FRIDAY, October 5th, at 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 8 P. M.
SATURDAY, October 6th, at 10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

EXHIBITION

THURSDAY, October 4th, from 9 A. M. to time of sale

This noted estate with the additions makes a gigantic assortment to choose from. The collection consists of 10 barrels of Glass and China; Sheffield Plate and Solid Silver; Old Carriage Lamps; Hitchcock and Windsor Chairs; Duncan Phyfe type Dining Table; set of Chippendale Ladder Back Chairs; Sideboard; Hooked Rugs and many other fine pieces of Period Furniture too numerous to mention.

Sold by order of Mrs. J. P. Lyons

SALE UNDER DIRECTION OF M. E. HOYT

A Household Loan made them *Buying Citizens Again!*

OFFICES IN 109 CITIES

Illinois
Alton, Aurora, Bloomington, Champaign, Chicago, Cicero, Decatur, Freeport, Galesburg, Joliet, Moline, Oak Park, Peoria, Rockford, Springfield, Waukegan

Indiana
East Chicago, Evansville, Gary, Hammond, Indianapolis, Michigan City, South Bend

Iowa
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Iowa City, Ottumwa

Maryland
Baltimore

Massachusetts
Boston, Springfield, Worcester

Michigan
Battle Creek, Bay City, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Highland Park, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Muskegon, Port Huron, Saginaw

Missouri
Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis

New Jersey
Camden, Jersey City, Newark, Orange, Paterson, Trenton

New York
Albany, Binghamton, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Flushing, Fordham, Hempstead, Jamaica, Lockport, New York, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Yonkers

Ohio
Canton, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Steubenville, Toledo, Warren, Youngstown

Pennsylvania
Allentown, Chester, Erie, Lancaster, McKeesport, New Castle, Norristown, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre

Rhode Island
Pawtucket, Providence

Wisconsin
Appleton, Beloit, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Janesville, Kenosha, La Crosse, Madison, Manitowoc, Marinette, Milwaukee, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan, Superior, Wausau

Few families have escaped the past two years without a serious drain on family income. Today, many worthy families are finding it difficult to purchase necessities and at the same time satisfy creditors to whom they owe past due bills. In many instances a loan, together with a proper budgeting of income, will put them back on their feet as *buying citizens*.

Household provides cash loans and budgeting advice to going families on a dignified business-like basis. Loans from $30 to $300 are made to employed families and the only signatures required are those of husband and wife. At the time each loan is completed a budget is arranged. This helps the family meet necessary living expenses and retire the loan in convenient monthly installments.

In most cases a Household loan enables a family to pay up old debts and have ninety per cent of its income left to meet current needs. If a loan is not the solution Household advises against it and offers first aid in budgeting and buymanship. These services are available in 109 cities and their surrounding communities.

Household rates* are the lowest possible for money "at retail" . . . often less than the maximum permitted by State Small Loan Laws.

A free booklet will be mailed on request, explaining the Household Plan in detail.

HOUSEHOLD
FINANCE CORPORATION
AND SUBSIDIARIES—56th Year of Service
Headquarters: 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
"Your Doctor of Family Finances"

*ABOUT THE COST • Efficiencies never can reduce retail prices to the level of wholesale prices. However, when methods are devised which permit "retailing" money to husbands and wives on their signatures at rates lower than the 2½% to 3½% a month now charged on unpaid balances, Household will be found using those methods.

Control of Power

Big league pitchers know that power is not enough. The important thing is to control that power—particularly in tight situations where you've got to bear down to win.

The Ford V-8 gives you all the power you need — and some to spare. But that's only half the story. It performs superbly because it gives you sure, effective control of that power.

Speed that takes you over the pathways of the world and brings you safely home, as fast as you want to go. Stability on curves and a feeling of confidence in every tight situation. A quick change of pace that saves you minutes in traffic.

The Ford V-8 shortens distance, not so much by its potential top speed, but by the swiftness with which it resumes running speed after the inevitable stops and pauses.

It's a seasoned campaigner—this Ford V-8—and it has proved it can take it in many severe tests. It has scored important victories in road races at Elgin, Jacksonville, Los Angeles and Targio Florio. On Labor Day, three Ford V-8 cars broke all previous stock car records for climbing Pike's Peak. The Fords in this climb were equipped with high-compression cylinder heads, optional equipment for altitude driving. The V-type engine holds every major speed record on land, on water and in the air.

Every day—on every road—in the hands of hundreds of thousands of motorists—the Ford V-8 is proving its leadership both by outstanding performance—and by low cost of operation. Drive it yourself and see what a tremendous difference the V-8 engine makes.

MICKEY COCHRANE
Manager of the Detroit Tigers
says: "I've caught a lot of great pitchers and they've all had two things . . . power and control. That's what has put us up there this year. All top-notchers have it—in baseball and in other lines of sport."

Ford V-8

Hear Ford Broadcast of World's Series

Exclusive Ford play-by-play description of World's Series. Every day of the series, over both Columbia and National Broadcasting Systems.

Farm Leader Prefers Apples To Crop of Political Plums

New Hampshire Man's Career Devoted to Cause of Agriculture and Raising the Standards of Farmers of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONTOCOOK, N. H., Oct. 2—George M. Putnam of this town prefers apples from his own orchard to political plums from the trees of his neighbors. Despite offers of nearly every political office a state can bestow, Mr. Putnam, who was awarded a gold medal by the American Farm Bureau Federation in 1928, for "distinguished service to organized agriculture," chose to spend nearly 71 years on the farm on which he was born and work for the emancipation of the farmer unhampered by bonds of politics.

Today he soliloquizes on the lot of the farmer; the shifting scenes that are the hills and valleys of New England; the orchards that pour a stream of red MacIntosh apples into the towns; and the confidence that should exist between the farmer producer and city labor, together with an understanding of each others' problems.

As organizer and president of the State Farm Bureau, he has taken upon his own shoulders the problems and burdens of his fellow farmers. He has labored in the past to make city comforts available to farmers, and now that industry is ready to cater to such needs, the fight swings around to restoring the purchasing power of agriculture.

"Farmers have labored for years," says Mr. Putnam, "to raise the efficiency of production up to the present point where abundant food is available to all at moderate prices. Yet marketing machinery arbitrarily set up in cities is so costly as to rob the consumer's pocketbook in order that middlemen, not producers, can reap handsome profits, and at the same time pay the farmer only slightly more or even less for the produce, than it cost to raise it. No national program that does not protect the consumer as well as the farmer will have any lasting influence in this country."

To illustrate the problems of the farmer in connection with the industrial world, Mr. Putnam relates his present perplexity. An outlay of about $1500 for electrical equipment would greatly increase the efficiency of his farm. Yet without assurance of fair returns for his products this outlay is not desirable. "Farmers would like electricity in their homes and they would like it for their outbuildings and for power. But without some assurance that there will be in the future some profit in return for pure labor, such luxuries are out of the question financially."

Redistribution of small industries among rural districts might help to solve the problem of congested cities, lack of employment and the high cost of manufactured products in small towns, Mr. Putnam feels. "It would be illogical," he says, "to expect that large centralized manufacturers will break up their organizations and distribute their plants throughout the towns. It would result in too costly methods of doing business, and probably defeat the ultimate purpose. What is possible is for small industries to settle in rural districts and supply part-time labor to the inhabitants. The manufacturer should be able to supply raw materials, purchased in part at least in the immediate neighborhood.

"The large manufacturer, in a national advertising and sales program, can create a demand for materials and manufactured products that is denied the small operator. The most he can expect is to supply a local market, establish jobs for local inhabitants, and assist in building up a prosperous locality. It would be entirely practical for small by-product factories to operate rurally and thereby use up an overproduction without dumping it onto the market. Much work along this line is being experimented with in Illinois."

At a time when much criticism is levied upon President Roosevelt's farm program, it is significant that this Yankee farmer stands behind him. Says Mr. Putnam, "It is just as sound a policy to limit production of farm products as it is to limit production in industry. No manufacturer could continue to produce products for which there could not possibly be any market, or if there were a market it would be a forced one due to overproduction." He feels certain that the Agricultural Adjustment Act, with modifications, would be successful, especially if plain, rural farmers could be allowed to inform the Government along lines of rural farming. "Under the present methods of relief the western and middle-western farmer receives the most benefit. But he needs it most and therefore it is well placed."

Champion of the Farmer

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

George M. Putnam
President of the New Hampshire State Farm Bureau.

Boston Snapshots

Women and Advertising—When the Countess of Madagascar proclaims in an advertisement that she prefers Blue Moon Rhapsody Perfume, and Mrs. Van Schlinkhausen of Poughkeepsie and Paris indicates her preference for Slopso Speedsuds, the average American housewife who chances to read the ads, immediately decides that her own choice of scent and soap will be different. For American women, said Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson, in a talk before the Advertising Club yesterday, have a definite dislike of "indorsed" advertisements.

The dynamic Mrs. Richardson delighted the club with her clear analysis of modern advertising as viewed by the wives and mothers of today. As director of the Good Citizenship Bureau of the Woman's Home Companion—with 34 years of newspaper and magazine work behind her—she has ample opportunity to note the effectiveness of different types of advertising.

"Indorsement" advertisements are not alone in their adverse effect upon women readers, according to Mrs. Richardson. They also dislike those disguised as regular news items, comic strips or stories, and others which imply a lack of reticence in modern women.

"Women have begun to demand truth in advertising," says Mrs. Richardson. They will not be satisfied, she believes, until not only advertising but business practice in general is given a thorough "clean-up."

Next to the ring of truth in an advertisement, women are most pleased by the artistic use of color in its illustration and design, she said. They also appreciate references to children and to romance—if these are not overdone.

On either side of Mrs. Richardson at the head table sat living examples of the progress made by women in the professional and business world. Among them were a publisher, an architect, an insurance director, a judge, a college dean, an advertising director, a head of a cooking school, and the director of a homemaking institute.

"Bambuco" and "Pasillo"—These two native Colombian airs, with several others originating in the same South American republic, are included in the overture played by Fabien Sevitzky and his orchestra at the Metropolitan Theater this week. Mr. Enrique Naranjo, Colombian consul in Boston, believes that they have not before been played by any large orchestra in the United States. "As Argentine originated the tango, Cuba the rumba and the United States, jazz, so Colombia is famous for these two melodies," he says. It is his hope that Mr. Sevitzky's choice of them for his program this week is an indication of their coming popularity in North America.

From Rocks to Cheeks—Three hundred feet beneath the flaming woods of the hills near Gilsum, N. H., the other day we ventured into sparkling caves from which comes some of the powder which later finds its way from vanity cases to girlish faces. The sharp crystals of the 50-foot walls of the white cavern with its cathedrallike supporting pillars gave little indication of the final use of the feldspar and mica which is being taken from this mine—said to be the largest in the country.

On week days the great open pit leading down to the white caverns, resounds with machinery and occasional blasting, but on Sundays anyone who cares to undertake to descend the long series of wooden ladders, will hear nothing but the rhythmic dripping of water. It resembles a perpetual gentle rain inside the main chamber—where until well into August masses of ice still remained, we were told.

The clearing at the top of the pit comes as a sudden surprise in the midst of the thick woods to chance explorers who have been following the narrow road between Gilsum and East Alstead.

Coal Delivery Reversed—It looked very much as though a mine of a different sort had opened on Chauncy Street, Cambridge, the other day. A coal truck had backed up to an apartment house in the usual way—but instead of shooting fuel down into the cellar the crew were laboriously bringing up basket after basket of coal and loading it into the truck. Evidently department stores are not alone in experiencing "returned goods" troubles.

On the Carpet—Neither a wedding nor a visiting potentate accounted for an expensive-looking 9x12 worsted rug laid on the sidewalk outside the Magrane store in Lynn last week. For the whole six days it softened the tread of thousands of passing pedestrians. Clean shoes, dusty shoes, wet shoes, and dry shoes all tramped across it. At the end of the week, after thorough cleaning, it was apparently none the worse for the experience. Another carpet, of bright red color, has been surprising Boston feet which tread the sidewalk outside the theater now exhibiting Cecil B. DeMille's latest luxurious film spectacle.

Foreign Language Lectures—A great many people who wished to keep up their acquaintance with foreign languages, took advantage of the free lectures given in French, Spanish, German and Itatlian in the Berlitz School at 140 Newbury Street, each Wednesday afternoon last winter. These lectures are being resumed today with a talk in French on "Beaudelaire," at 4 o'clock.

French Atmosphere for Hotel—The former Hotel Empire, on Commonwealth Avenue, near Massachusetts Avenue, is being remodeled and redecorated in French style. It is to be renamed the Hotel Lafayette. The French atmopshere will extend to the kitchen, which is to specialize in French dishes.

Unending Childhood—In splashing streams of water two bronze children have been pleasing the eyes of lovers of the Public Garden this summer. Near by another bronze shows a child bending to look at a bird held in its hand. In a Beacon Hill studio, made by knocking the two top floors of an old mansion into one spacious chamber, we found Miss Bashká Paeff, the sculptress, surrounded by the forms of many other equally happy children—some in the original clay.

"The two children in the fountain belong to a well-known Boston family," she explained. "Their parents wanted to preserve memories of their childhood in this way—and this is just how I saw them playing in a Paris garden."

No other form of art, Miss Paeff believes, can compare with sculpture in catching the spirit of romping play or of the quieter thought of small children. Under her fingers the clay reflects the beauty of the thought behind the fleeting expressions of her models, she hopes, in a way that any of the processes of photography cannot do.

Miss Paeff's latest works are two busts of Yale graduates who are both going to Oxford this winter. One of them is Mr. John J. Kelly and the other the football captain, Mr. Robert Lassiter Jr. The final work on the marble has just been completed.

The bronze of the boy with the bird, which has been in the Public Garden this summer, was loaned by its owner in Stoughton. The two children playing in the fountain is a duplicate of the original.

New Deal in Platform Of R. I. Democrats

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3 (AP)—The new deal policies of President Roosevelt were upheld in the platform offered to the Democratic state convention when it opened yesterday. Election of former U. S. Senator Peter G. Gerry, one of the planks stated, would encourage President Roosevelt "to further efforts in ameliorating the burdens of the underprivileged." Mr. Gerry was to be nominated for United States Senator.

Governor Green's administration was praised in the platform, and one of its highlights was condemnation of the conduct of Sheriff Jonathan Andrews in the recent textile strike. A plank would call for enactment of a law compelling "obedience" of sheriffs to a governor's order.

Old age pensions, unemployment insurance laws, liberalization of workmen's compensation acts, abolition of the office of finance commissioner, and consolidation of state departments are other planks.

Liquor Rule Looms, New Hampshire Is Told

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 3 (AP)—The Rev. E. I. Converse, secretary of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, today told the convention of the United Baptist Church of New Hampshire that liquor interests had hand-picked candidates for key positions in the State Government so that they could insure favorable legislation.

With key men astute in handling men and an enormous war chest to use where necessary, he said, there is a real danger that the commercial liquor interests may be able to make what laws they want for the state and to manipulate the whole State Government to get what they want.

'All Wave' Sets Have the Floor

Radio Receivers Extending Their Service; Designs in Cabinets Swing From Midgets

To walk into any of the various radio shows that are being held in the United States this month and find English, Dutch or other foreign programs booming out is to realize that the "all-wave" set has arrived with a bang. Fully 90 per cent of the new radio sets that will be sold this season will tune some part of the short-wave band. The fast growing popularity of short-wave receivers is bound to cause obsolescence of a great number of existing receivers and constitutes a brand new replacement market for radio manufacturers to absorb.

Since there is bound to be considerable misunderstanding about the omnibus phrase "all wave" this term, perhaps, needs clearing up. Actually there is no such thing as an "all wave" set, for there are portions of the radio spectrum that are still unexplored. Naturally the true all-wave set would have to cover these unexplored regions as well as the explored portions.

Rather, what most manufacturers have done this year is to build "two-band" and "four-band" receivers. The former tune the radiocast band and the most popular foreign short-wave stations and the latter include practically all other short-wave transmissions. A few more manufacturers, such as RCA-Victor, the General Electric and Zenith have "five-bands sets," which include the European radiocasting channels above the American radiocast band, and also go into the ultra short-wave band down to seven meters. Stromberg-Carlson also offers a short-wave tuner in a separate cabinet, to be used with present sets.

Ultra Short Waves

The entrance of RCA-Victor, General Electric and Zenith into ultra short waves is highly significant. RCA-Victor is about to go into home facsimile newspaper service and its entrance may come in this portion of the spectrum. When this service is inaugurated in the future a subscriber will have only to turn on his set upon retiring. Along about 1 o'clock the facsimile transmission will begin and when the subscriber comes down in the morning he will find a morning newspaper in his facsimile machine with cartoons, news, pictures, and comic strips for his delectation. Facsimile is but a prelude to television.

Since a great many of the radio audience may be unfamiliar with the tuning of short waves and their location in the spectrum, the manufacturers have resorted to several tuning methods to inform the listener upon which band he is tuning. In some lines the tuning bands are printed on one card with the band in use at the moment illuminated. The middle-priced lines, such as Bosch and Stewart-Warner, have a lever arrangement that moves each dial card into place as wanted. The higher-priced lines, such as Stromberg-Carlson, RCA-Victor and General Electric, use the airplane dial. This dial, with its multiplicity of figures, is rather confusing, and several manufacturers have got around this difficulty by illuminating the segment of the dial in use. Most of the dials have two vernier arrangements, one for covering the dial quickly for radiocast tuning, and a finer one for short-wave tuning.

Signal Beacon

In devices for telling the listener when he has come upon a station only Grunow seems to have solved the problem in its "signal beacon." This is an oscillator which is flipped on manually and which produces a high pitched note. As an incoming wave is tuned it "beats" with the oscillator signal changing the note to a growl. Now, shutting off the oscillator, the listener brings in the station. The Grunow seems to have plenty of distance getting ability for it brought in London better than any set we heard in the local show and this in a hotel under the worst of receiving conditions.

High quality has made a cautious entry with Philco and Zenith each offering one model, Philco's without short wave and Zenith's in a special all wave job. RCA-Victor and General Electric offer the best tone shading devices in a tone control that cuts either the "highs" or "lows" without either affecting the quality of the other.

Cabinet design appears to be definitely away from midget sets of the "tombstone" or "jewel case" variety. Many manufacturers are offering identical chassis in either floor or table models. The "tombstone" midget has been discarded in favor of the straight-sided modernistic cabinet. For modern severe styling which is not bizarre Stromberg-Carlson and Zenith offer the best examples in cabinets.

Phonograph Radio

In phonograph-radio combinations RCA-Victor, General Electric, Stromberg-Carlson and Capehart practically have the field to themselves. RCA-Victor and General Electric have gone into a lower priced class with a "Duo, Jr." a standard speed turntable designed to feed into the audio system of present sets and retailing for only $16.50. RCA-Victor and General Electric offer their five-band all-wave sets with either two speed turntable or with automatic record changer and home recording. Stromberg-Carlson offers its phonograph with radiocast band sets only. For those who wish to "gild the lily" Capehart offers entirely automatic machines that will play, replay, turn over or play mixed sizes of records and operate on both slow and standard speeds at prices ranging from $400 upward to $2000.

In the accessories line, all manufacturers are stressing the need of good antennas for shortwaves and several kits are offered with the so-called "doublet" antenna leading the list in popularity.

Maine Liquor Control Unopposed by Drys

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Christian Civic League of Maine, militant prohibition organization, plans no opposition to enactment of state liquor control laws but will demand "safeguards," the Rev. Frederick Smith, executive secretary, said yesterday.

Repeal of constitutional prohibition by Maine voters on Sept. 10 placed upon the Legislature, convening in January, the task of enacting suitable laws for the sale and control of liquor.

If the legislative liquor bill "is at all acceptable, we will not seek to delay it by referendum," Mr. Smith declared.

Humanitarianism Taught In Shanghai Bird Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Cruelty to animals, is not a criminal offense, according to the Chinese code, but the Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is striving to bring about legal provisions for the protection of animals, while at the same time carrying on an educational campaign among the Chinese.

Milk
DELIVERED DAILY TO YOUR DOORSTEP
Otto's LINDEN 6444
SUBURBAN DAIRY
On the Camp Horne Road
BELLEVUE, PA.

North Side Laundry
offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE — the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.
Called for and delivered anywhere in Allegheny County.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

SUEDE and LEATHER
$10.00
Choice of Black or Brown

Arch-Aid for FALL
The clean, classic lines of refined, good taste and, of course, the arch-aid in-built features that assure comfort.
Many other models from $3.50 to $11.00. Sizes 2½ to 12. Widths AAAAA to EE.
"The Store of Unhurried Service"
RITTER & MORRISON
Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
501 Liberty at Stanwix

For Good Groceries
It's . . .
BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

"Colle Means Quality"
5th Ave. CROQUIGNOLE
$5
Designed for the Discriminating
COLLE
PERMANENT
Always lovely and flattering . . . Mr. Colle will suggest the right wave for your individual hair texture.
GREYING HAIR
Restored to its natural shade and beauty by our modern method of tinting
Consultation is free and invited.
Having your Beauty Work done by Colle's highly trained artists costs no more than ordinary Beauty Work and your satisfaction is guaranteed.
Our Service Cards Will Save You Money.
COLLE'S 204 Fifth Avenue, 4th Fl., Buhl Bldg. ATlantic 0554 PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Service to Hudson, Bergen, Essex, Passaic Counties, Northern New Jersey Lakes and Jersey Shore

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"EXCLUSIVELY"
Grade A Dairy Products
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Formalized Versions of the
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The W. & S. Schleisner Store
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I. H. DOUTRICH
NEW FALL--
MEN'S BOYS' Clothing Shoes Hats Furnishings
The Live Store DOUTRICH'S
ALWAYS RELIABLE
320 MARKET STREET HARRISBURG, PA.

SCHMIDT'S
SINCE 1880
A Real Shoe Store
Fully Stocked With
Quality Shoes
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FOR THE FAMILY
PITTSBURGH, PA.
627 SMITHFIELD STREET
Also Sunny Dormont

Two Bedding Specials
70 x 80 In. PLAID Blankets
$7.95 PR.
It's an October "buy-price" for these blankets, all-wool, of a soft, fluffy quality full of warmth. You'll be glad of 'em on icy nights. Rose, blue, peach, green, gold, orchid. 4-in. durable sateen binding.
Silk Satin Comforts
$8.95 EA.
Wool-filled comforts, with luxurious silk satin covers and silk cord edging! 72x84 in. Solid colors: peach, blue, gold, green, rose, orchid. Also with reversible colors.
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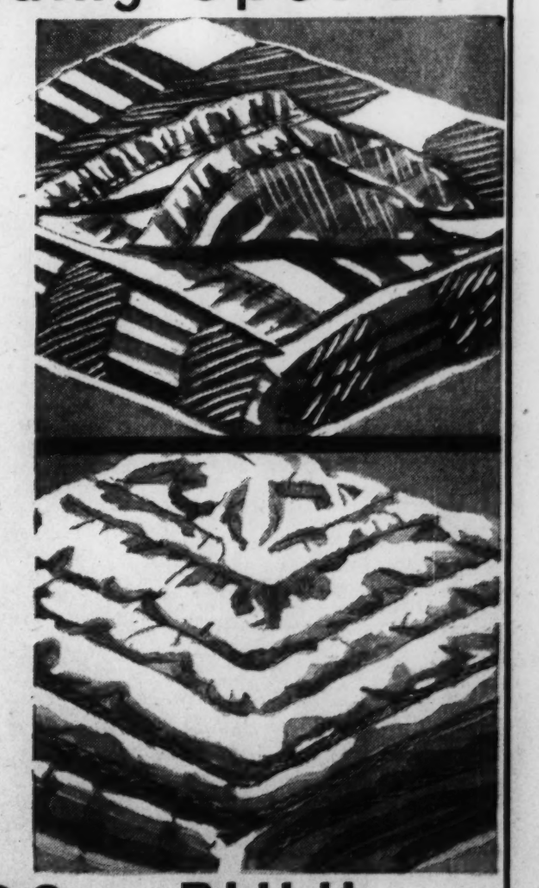
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'Times Better Than Last Year,' Omaha Asserts as It Faces Future With Fresh Courage

With Nebraska's Corn Cribs Turning Into Gold Mines and the Farm Situation Easing Under Federal Aid the State Looks Hopefully Ahead

By Bertram B. Fowler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—There is something dauntless in this year of the great drought in the sight of Omaha's skyline against the western horizon. Gateway to the West, city of the plains, she turns her face to the East this year with a story of achievement in a time of hardship, courage in a daunting period.

Her streets march straight with their marshalled office buildings, modern hotels and parks. But above the din of traffic there are other sounds, predominant sounds that tell of what Omaha is made. There is the deep rustle of prairie winds in growing corn, the hoarse bellowing of cattle in the sprawled acres of stockyards, the deep gurgling rush of the mighty Missouri. This is Nebraska, therefore this is Omaha.

And if the rustle of the wind in the corn is this year a thin, dry rustle and the bawling of fat steers market bound is broken by the bellowing of drought-stricken cattle in the FERA pens, Omaha is not greatly dismayed. For her feet are in the good black soil of Nebraska. Her feet are on the ground, solidly, ready for whatever comes, good year or drought year.

In Omaha Stockyards

The full picture of the disaster that has overtaken the beef herds of the West is written in Omaha's stockyards where the gaunt, bony cattle lift their muzzles from the troughs and bawl their hoarse plaint to the glare of the Nebraska skies. In their thousands the cattle that the drought caught are coming in, bought with government money, the older stock bound for the canneries, the younger, stronger stuff for other pastures where the grazing surface is still lush and where water still flows in the streams.

The cattlemen who lean over the high railings looking down on the pens know the story. They point out the various pens, starved stock from Kansas and from some sections of Nebraska and the Dakotas, fat steers from those sections where there was a carryover of last year's corn to fatten on. A picture of hard-hit herds here, but a longer view of higher beef prices coming next year, and a picture of hundreds of extra hands from the city's unemployed to take care of the huge increase in the handling of the yards.

And in that picture of the carryover of last year's crop lies the story of Nebraska's salvation and the triumph of AAA. Last year when the Government through AAA went into the corn belt and loaned farmers 45 cents a bushel on corn sealed in cribs on the farms there were critics who hooted in derision. With corn glutting the market and prices down out of sight, these critics were loud in their assertion that 45 cent loans on corn were evidences of madness on the part of the Administration.

This spring the corn lands were planted, fewer acres it is true, but enough to justify somewhat the derision of the critics. Then the searing breath of the drought, the parching heat and lands made suddenly arid. And, as crop estimates dropped the price of corn crept up.

No One Noticed

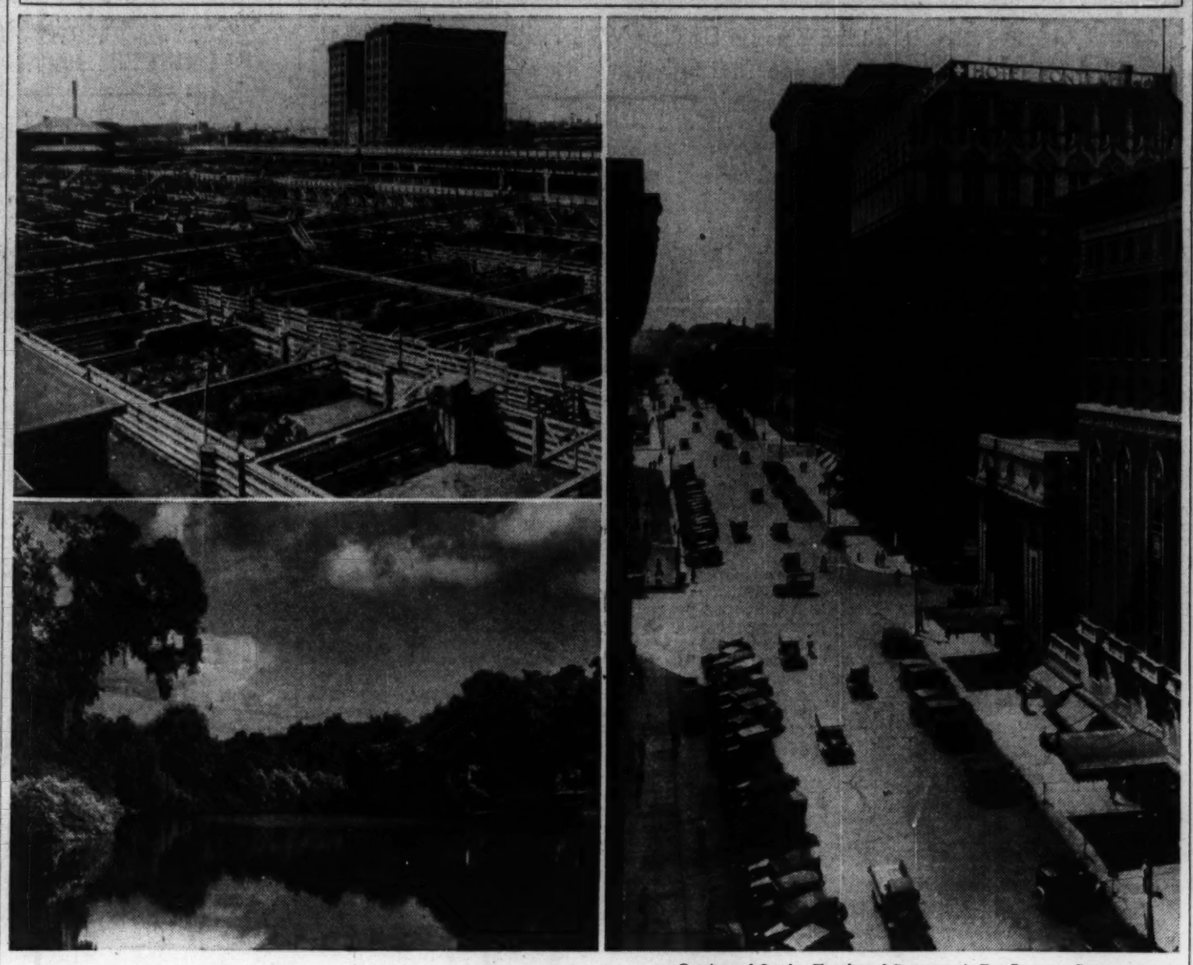
For awhile no one noticed. The farmers themselves when they accepted those 45-cent loans had looked upon that corn crop as sold. But with corn prices past 45 and still soaring they suddenly woke up to find last year's gold in their pockets, gold that they had never counted on. To thousands of Nebraska farmers a new crop was growing right there in their barren fields where the half-grown corn withered and turned brown.

Cattle raisers with stock almost ready for market and no corn suddenly faced the trend of the times and started to look for corn. And for the first time the corn holder found himself in the saddle. With the price of corn chalked on the boards at the Omaha Grain Exchange at 65 cents one truck load came in with the buyer telling a different story. "Corn," this fellow declared, "is worth exactly what you can get for it. I paid whatever was asked because I had to have it. Some I got at 69 cents. That was the lowest. It ran from that up to 75. Quoted prices don't mean a thing."

The scorned corn cribs had suddenly become miniature gold mines

Ask anyone in Omaha today how business is and he will answer, "Better than last year." Narrow the questions to specific subjects and the answers will be based for the most part on the fact that Nebraska has her feet on the ground, that her sons know how to hang onto last year's gold and when there is plenty know how to keep their heads.

Spreading a Message of Difficulties Overcome



Courtesy of Omaha Chamber of Commerce to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Omaha, Neb., Has Its Feet on the Ground

Upper Left—Omaha Livestock Exchange in Center of 240 Acres of Stockyards and Packing Plants. Lower Left—View in Hanscom Park. Right—Upper Douglas Street.

La Follettes Tag New Organization As National Party

Progressive, Republican and Democratic Conventions Held in Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 3—The La Follette brothers led their Progressive Party into the field for the first time yesterday as a separate political entity and prepared to seek indorsement on a platform sloped definitely to the Left.

While the Republicans and Democrats at preëlection conventions adopted policies similar in many respects, the veteran progressive movement cut the last thread tying it with the Republican Party and announced itself as a "new national party." Senator Robert M. La Follette is a candidate for reëlection, while former Gov. Philip F. La Follette is the party's gubernatorial candidate.

All three parties called for public ownership of public utilities, particularly electric power systems; government-owned central banks; distribution of milk as a pubic utility, and government operation of industries producing farm machinery and farm materials in cases where competition "cannot be made effective" to relieve monopoly control of prices.

While reaffirming its faith in the Democratic form of government and its guarantees of free speech, press, worship and assembly and the inviolability of the home, the new party justified its advent in the political arena on the basis of a need for "a political realignment that will place the exploiting reactionary on the one side and the producer, consumer, independent business and professional interests on the other," preparatory to an aggressive attack upon those forces that block the way to plenty for all."

Rare Medal of Honor Held in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—Out of a dusty box, lost for many years in the Navy Department, has come a Medal of Honor, highest military distinction awarded by the United States Government, according to Col J. J. Meade, U. S. M. C.

Unclaimed for more than half a century, the medal and an envelope containing it are the only meager clues to the rightful owner. A written notation reads: "Michael Owens. Died Dec. 8, 1890." The medal is inscribed with the same name and "Korea 1871." The envelope also contained a medal of the Grand Army of the Republic. The official citation accompanying the medal reads: "While serving on board the U. S. S. Colorado; capture of Korean forts, June 11, 1871; fighting hand to hand with the enemy and badly wounded." Such are the bare records of an award given to only 120 Marines in the entire history of the United States.

The Medal will be given by the Marine Corps to any person who can prove nearest relationship to Mr. Owens. It is also hoped that some veteran of the old Colorado may come forward to throw more light on the heroic incident.

Company Unions Hit in Resolution At San Francisco

Inquiry Into Fitness of NRA Appointee Is Also Proposed

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor demanded yesterday through its president, Mr. William Green, that manufacturers "change their hostile attitude" toward decisions of federal mediation bodies in labor disputes and pledge President Roosevelt its coöperation in "settlement of these disputes."

Meanwhile, at its convention here, the federation faced a resolution demanding that an investigation be directed at Mr. Clay Williams, member of the newly appointed NRA board, accusing him of a hostile attitude toward recovery codes. The resolution alleged that his continuance in office would result in "virtual enslavement of the workers of our country."

Mr. Green, who announced plans to confer in Washington after the convention with President Roosevelt on the latter's suggestion for a "trial period of industrial peace," said "labor has always pursued the policy of arbitration of its disputes and we will gladly coöperate with the President."

Manufacturers Criticized

"The manufacturers' associations have taken the attitude that these decisions of federal mediation boards should not be obeyed and respected," he charged. "They must change their hostile attitude."

Another resolution presented demanded the outlawing of company unions and the passage of legislation prohibiting employers from interfering with efforts of workers to organize. Relief and age benefit suggestions were numerous.

Mr. Green, in an earlier statement, denounced European dictatorships, and the alleged persecution of the masses in Austria. He spoke on the floor of the convention in response to a plea by Max Winter, a former resident of Austria, for the sympathy of organized labor toward the strife-torn country.

Some of the resolutions presented revived the old battle over the organization of the federation's executive council. The proposed measures express the view that the management will be made more representative of the workers if it is approximately doubled.

The demand for vertical organization rather than horizontal—that is, the banding together of workers by industries, rather than trade unions—made its expected appearance. A resolution sponsored by delegates of the American Federation of Teachers, claimed vertical organization would give labor a more effective voice in the large-scale, mass production industries. It would have the federation prepare for industrial unions by framing specific charters for such groups.

The company union issue was raised in a resolution by Mr. John P. Frey of the metal trades department. He asserted company unions sprang up after enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act "in open violation of Section 7-A of the Act."

Pay of Postal Clerks

Resolutions seeking full restoration of pay of postal clerks and future wage adjustments to permit them to share in industrial advances of the country are before the convention.

The foremost objective, said Mr. L. E. George of Washington, president of the clerks, is restoration of pay to the former level. (After being cut 15 per cent, the pay was restored to within 5 per cent of the original average of slightly more than $2000 a year.)

Other aims presented are opposition to basing salaries on the cost of living index, optional retirement after 30 years of service (present retirement is at the age of 65) and a general resolution asking A. F. of L. support in bettering working conditions.

Army Fliers Killed

BISHOP, Calif., Oct. 3 (AP)—Three army fliers were killed when an army bombing plane crashed and caught fire in the rugged mountain country eight miles north of the Mammoth ranger station in the Inyo National Forest yesterday. A fourth member of the crew bailed out.

Hauptmann Trial Is Set for Oct. 11; Delay Is Refused

Prisoner Will Face Bronx County Jury on Charge of Alleged Extortion

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—County Judge James M. Barrett in the Bronx today set Oct. 11 for opening of the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann on an indictment charging extortion in the Lindbergh kidnap case.

Judge Barrett denied a request of defense counsel, Mr. James M. Fawcett, who asked to be given 60 days to prepare his case.

Hauptmann was led into the courtroom for the proceeding. He wore a gray suit, a clean blue shirt and appeared more worried than at any of the three hearings he has attended, his arraignment in Magistrate's Court on the short affidavit, and his arraignment to plead on the extortion indictment in addition to today's proceeding.

As a preliminary to his motion for the setting of a trial date, Mr. Samuel J. Foley, district attorney, asked the court to order a special jury panel drawn tomorrow in preparation for the trial.

The defense attorney told the court that he had not considered the fixing of a definite date for trial, "because I am still investigating the case."

"I took the case only 10 days ago," Mr. Fawcett said. "A vast number of witnesses is yet to be examined. Among them are persons professing a knowledge of the transfer of the ransom money which took place more than two years ago. I ask a reasonable length of time for preparation. I feel that 60 days is the earliest date in which the case could be tried."

Army Officers Study Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The next class to begin training at the Air Corps Primary Flying School at Randolph Field, near here, will be outstanding in that 60 of its 136 members will be regular army officers who graduated last June at West Point.

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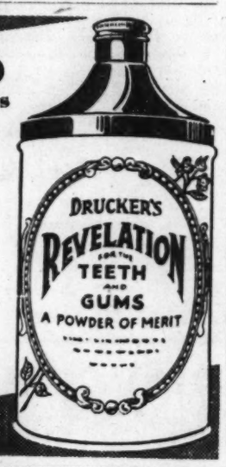

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Louisville Studies Plan To Put Crime Prevention In Hands of Civic Bureau

Proposal as Result of Survey by Chicago Management Engineers Would Correlate All Police and Social Activities

(Continued from Page 1)

police department and all social service agencies, including schools and churches, whereby intensive sympathetic efforts can be brought to bear to eliminate those instrumentalities which are generally believed to be incentives to crime.

Home Conditions Important

Professor Ragsdale lists the causes of crime in the following order: (1) Lack of proper home training or parental guidance. (2) Improper environment, which includes the "boy gang" problem and improper housing. (3) Broken homes.

The maintenance of the right kind of home, this police official believes to be a bulwark against misbehavior. These first three causes bear primarily upon the commission of the first offense he said.

While conceding the unfortunate effect of economic conditions, Professor Ragsdale does not feel this to be an important primary cause of crime. It has an effect, however, he believes, upon the paroled prisoner, who being unable to find honest employment, sometimes returns to crime.

The chief cause of second or subsequent offenses, Professor Ragsdale believes, is the tendency of the individual traceable to earlier causes or habits.

Easy to Go Down Hill

"Crime is a matter of habit," he says. "I have had many a young lawbreaker confess to me that his career began with some trifling offense which went unpunished. I have had several say to me: 'Oh, if I hadn't taken that first bottle of milk.'"

The proposal for Louisville is that social, religious and educational agencies bring their influence to bear on the crime problem through a central committee. A survey then would be conducted by the police department which would tabulate the instrumentalities leading to or encouraging crime.

Boy Scouts, Sunday schools, Y. M. C. A.'s and other quasi-social service organizations would be enlisted for particular work in particular quarters. Public employment agencies would be enlisted to aid individual cases. The whole police department would be schooled to a sympathetic attitude by attending explanatory lectures.

At the head of the bureau itself, directing all affiliated activities, would be a man understanding criminology and problems of delinquency, and capable of forming public contacts and enlisting civic coöperation.

Such a bureau would follow up preliminary work of school attendance officers in the so-called predelinquents cases, diverting a boy—who begins by playing hookey, or stealing bananas—from the path which leads to crime, into avenues of constructive activity and self-help.

An important part of such a bureau's work would be to contact every paroled prisoner, help him to get a job, and let him know that the policeman is his friend who desires to help and not hound him. Many a released prisoner might be made a useful citizen, Professor Ragsdale believes, if he were given a helping hand when regaining freedom.

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Bold Bank Robbery In Connecticut Laid To Vermont Gang

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Oct. 3 (AP)—Five unmasked, talkative robbers calmly walked into the Wallingford Bank & Trust Company yesterday and fled with $20,000 in cash and a large number of securities.

Taking little over four minutes to do their job, which gave every evidence of having been well planned, the men returned to their sedan and dashed away down a side street.

The robbery, engineered in broad daylight, is believed by police to be the work of a gang from the Vermont hills led by Ed Bentz.

The robbers left a trail of finger and footprints in their wake, the only flaw of an otherwise smooth holdup. Police said the descriptions given them by witnesses tally with those of the Bentz gang, even to the extent that the robbers are using cars with Massachusetts license plates, although no one was able to get the number of the speeding sedans.

Baptists Pledge Aid To Objectors of War

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 3 (AP)—Support to persons who refuse to take up arms in time of war because of conscientious objections was pledged in a resolution adopted by the United Baptist Convention of New Hampshire today.

The convention also condemned pari mutuel betting on horse races, now legal in New Hampshire, and indorsed prohibition.

Mr. Fred T. Wadleigh of Milford was elected president of the convention; the Rev. Daniel S. Jenks of Manchester was chosen secretary, and Mr. Lewis E. Staple of Portsmouth treasurer. The Rev. J. W. Rafter of Manchester was named first vice-president, and Dr. James S. Shaw of Franklin second vice-president.

Water Supply Provided By Summer Resident

CRAFTSBURY COMMON, Vt., Oct. 3 (AP)—The inhabitants of this little community are enjoying plenty of water now, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Edward Ross, a summer resident. An artesian well was started during the acute drought, and when it failed to bring water at a depth of 35 feet many felt the enterprise was hopeless.

Mr. Ross, however, undertook to finance the project at that point, and at a depth of 450 feet the drillers found what they sought. Now the well gives 11 gallons a minute and promises to continue its supply indefinitely.

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Crime Prevention Centers on Youth

Authorities on Dealing With Problem of Criminality Agree That Solution Is Through Social and Economic Channels Rather Than Police

(Continued from Page 1)

more than hold our own in the battle against crime. Society itself must correct the causes of crime before it can be measurably diminished."

Similar observations are made with regard to the police, probation, parole, the bar, courts and agencies of law enforcement generally. These activities come into operation *after* the first apprehension of an alleged offender. Whatever preventive effect they have is recognized as applying only to the continuance or repetition of crime.

Bates Shows How to Save Money

To date, preventive effort has been confined almost exclusively to this secondary attack on the causes of crime. Its social value has been stressed frequently. Mr. Bates, in his report for 1933 on the Federal Bureau of Prisons, declared:

"Undeniably a large group of men leave our state and federal prisons each year embittered, unregenerate, and either unwilling or unable to abide by the laws. It seems to follow, therefore, that abundant profits may be reaped from the time and money invested in an intelligent and scientific program of crime prevention working through the prisons.

"Is it not better to spend a few hundred dollars in removing the mental and physical handicaps which may have induced a person to commit crime, or in equipping the prisoner with a vocation, than it is to spend thousands of dollars in apprehending him when he reverts to his former wrongdoing?"

Mr. Bates in this instance was speaking of ways to prevent the second or third—or twentieth—offense of persons already sentenced to prison. This use of the phrase, "crime prevention," has become standard. But a more penetrating inquiry is underway, asking, "How can the first offense be prevented?"

The vastness of social questions opened by this query has been remarked by those who know most about the conditions, motives, thoughts and beliefs influencing the commission of crime. They place side by side the tremendous advantages society could reap by preventing these causes, and the tremendous work that remains to be done before the advantages can be reaped.

Tremendous Toll of Crime

It is clear that any reduction in the volume of crime would make it possible to cut down on governmental outlays now devoted to dealing with crime. The United States spends about $4,000,000,000 annually chasing, capturing, prosecuting and housing criminals. The toll of crime on private enterprise is variously estimated between $10,000,000,000 and $15,000,000,000 each year—about half the national debt.

Investments in preventing the causes of crime therefore hold out the prospect of sizeable financial returns. Yet it is not always money that is needed for this work. The intelligent effort of individuals, organizations and the public generally in daily affairs can do much, leaders point out.

One of the first conditions for success is given as the recognition by each element of society that it has within itself the possibility to do more toward making its own peculiar contribution to preventng the causes of crime. Criminologists note that public indifference toward these causes in everyday affairs arises largely from a mistaken belief that crime breeds solely in that mysterious realm known as the underworld. Actually, these authorities disclose on the basis of case studies that crime frequently begins or is fostered by maladjustments in the home or neighborhood, economic pressure, the lack of affection or care of children on the part of parents, and so on.

Only 20 per cent of the prisoners in Dr. Van Waters's reformatory can be classed as professional criminals or those convicted of major offenses such as murder, robbery, arson and extortion. The remaining 80 per cent are in prison for casual offenses, to be classified as merely social disorder.

In Dr. Van Waters's opinion, at least 50 per cent of all juvenile delinquents fall in the latter class. Individual cases can be traced back to wrong conditions or influences in the home or neighborhood, and these in turn are usually set in a wider environment of political or economic injustice and insecurity in the community.

Remedy Rests With Society

The problem of preventing crime's causes therefore enbraces society as a whole and each constituent. In the past, individuals and groups have tended to point their fingers at others instead of cleaning their own houses. Leaders assert that progress lies in an about face from this negative policy which evades the real issue.

Instead of the home blaming the school for juvenile delinquency, it is asked to do its own part more thoroughly and earnestly, thereby helping the school. The same observation applies to the school, which can do little by continuing to blame the motion pictures and the juvenile court; to the church, which does well to criticize materialistic teaching and material influences in society generally, but should be doing more to overcome them; to industry and business which are asked to initiate crime-preventive work instead of blaming the laxity of governmental law enforcement; and to government, which rightly blames public indifference but is itself charged with the solemn duty of doing more to eradicate the social and economic breeding-grounds of crime.

In the articles which follow, each of these elements of society, among others, will be the objects of a broad, preliminary survey, designed to show what it has done, is doing or plans doing to prevent the causes of crime. The next article will present, in mass formation, statements of leaders in various fields concerning the causes of crime and how they can be prevented.

Detailed discussions of this subject in the New Deal, the home, the school, economic systems, the church, press, courts and bar, social agencies, motion pictures and so on will follow. Three articles will deal with Europe, and one with Canada. The series will conclude with a summary of what has been found to be the present status of opinion and action on preventing the causes of crime.

Cost of Crime Runs Into Large Figures

SENATOR ROYAL S. COPELAND, of New York, in the United States Senate on Jan. 11, 1934, quoted estimates on the cost of crime, compiled for the Manufacturers' Record, as follows:

Losses through frauds, including fraudulent securities	$1,270,000,000
Property losses through burglary, robbery, etc., and the economic value of 12,500 persons murdered each year	$1,100,000,000
Law enforcement machinery	$4,000,000,000
Commercialized vice, drug traffic, liquor traffic, and economic value of victims	$6,563,000,000
Total	$12,933,000,000

In addition to this total, Senator Copeland points to figures of indemnity companies, insurance companies, and so forth, which indicate an average loss of $1500 involved in each 2,000,000 crimes each year—amounting to a total of $3,000,000,000.

Finally there is the economic waste due to the loss of productive labor of criminals, police, juries, and employees in penal institutions.

Court for Minors Sought in Effort To Combat Crime

Brooklyn Welfare Group Outlines Proposal to Chief Magistrate

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Establishment of a Minors' Court in Brooklyn, to protect delinquent boys from association with hardened criminals when awaiting the hearing of their cases in the Magistrate's Court, is urged by the executive committee of the Welfare Council of New York City as a move to combat crime at its source.

Setting up of such a court in Brooklyn should be the first step in establishing Minors' Courts in other boroughs of the city, in which both girls and boys of 16, 17 and 18, as well as those of younger ages, would be disposed of, the committee declared.

The committee's proposal is outlined in a letter to Chief Magistrate James E. McDonald and Mr. Ralph K. Jacobs, chairman of the Courts Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, which proposed some time ago that a Boys' Court be established for youthful offenders.

Establishment of a Minors' Court in the magistrates' system would require only a resolution of the board of city magistrates under Section 70 of the inferior criminal courts act, it was said.

This section authorizes the board of city magistrates to provide for holding in any borough such special city magistrates' courts or courts of special sessions for the trial of specified classes of offenses or offenders.

About 11,000 or 12,000 youths of 16, 17 and 18 years of age are arrested annually in the five boroughs of New York, 3995 boys of those ages having been arrested in Brooklyn alone in 1929, according to reports submitted to the council.

Under present procedure, any boy a day over 16 goes to a Magistrate's Court, sometimes to wait all day until his case comes up and frequently being impressed by what goes on around him, an official of the council said.

"The warden of Raymond Street Jail has for years borne repeated testimony to the fact that prison contamination of even as little as 48 hours will turn the nearly repentant first offender boy irrevocably away from the path of reform," said a report of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities at the time it urged establishment of a Boys' Court.

"Our Wayward Minors Act, essentially one of the greatest measures for social good in crime prevention among youths, has been but little used, largely because of the reluctance of police and magistrates to lock up wayward but still reformable youths in the ordinary lock-up with vicious and degenerate adults.

"It is at this formative age, between 16 and 21 or thereabouts, that more can be done to save the offender than at or after majority. There is something needed to prolong the Children's Court mode of treatment, without making the Children's Court no longer a Children's Court."

Leader in Philippines To Get Spanish Honors

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP)—Mr. Manuel Quezon, Philippine independence leader who has just been decorated by France with the rank of officer in the Legion of Honor, intends to return to Europe for further honors from Spain after a conference with President Roosevelt in Washington.

Mr. Quezon was to sail for New York this afternoon aboard the Majestic to discuss at the White House the situation in the Philippines, which he described as "good." He has accepted an invitation from the Spanish Government to visit Madrid and plans to return at the end of October. He indicated he would tell President Roosevelt the Philippines would be ready to begin self-government next summer. Drafting of a Constitution is expected to be completed in November, he added.

Safety Contest Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 3—The seventh annual inter-plant safety contest, sponsored by the State Department of Labor, headed by Commissioner John J. Toohey Jr., opened here Oct. 1 with more than 1500 industrial plants in New Jersey participating. The contest will last three months.

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Prosecutor Asks For Added Power By Federal Laws

Declares Divergency of States Makes National Action Vital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3—Prosecuting attorneys should work for the enactment of national laws which will aid them in fighting crime, it was declared yesterday by Mr. Eugene Stanley, district attorney of New Orleans and vice-president of the National Association of Prosecuting Attorneys meeting here. National laws, he said, were made necessary by the problems involved in prosecuting criminals in this country with the many state jurisdictions and divergent laws.

"We are frequently criticized for lack of effective law enforcement and unfavorable comparisons are made with England. Many of these comparisons are unfair," Mr. Stanley said. "In the United Kingdom there is a central authority and the population is homogeneous. In the United States there is no central authority, a heterogeneous population, and 48 states with separate laws. A felony in one State may not even be an offense in another."

A recommendation that state parole boards be self-perpetuating bodies and not politically appointed was made by Mr. Stanley.

"I have not found it hard to convict criminals but have found it difficult to keep them in prison under present parole conditions," he explained.

How states may aid prosecutors in dealing with alibis in criminal trails was told by Mr. Comer Krise, chief assistant prosecutor of Wayne County, Michigan.

"The defense of alibi has spawned more perjurers than any other defense known to the law," said Mr. Krise.

In most jurisdictions an alibi comes as a surprise to the prosecution, Mr. Krise pointed out. A Michigan statute provides that written notice, including information as to the place at which the accused claims to have been at the time of the alleged offense, must be given to the prosecution at least four days before trial if the defendant is going to claim an alibi.

"This gives the prosecution time to investigate the claim and removes the premium placed upon a false alibi," declared Mr. Krise.

Northern Negroes at Tuskegee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Tuskegee Institute, foremost southern educational institution for Negroes, has opened its fifty-fourth session with a large enrollment, Dr. R. R. Moton, president of the institution, founded by Booker T. Washington, said that unprecedented in the history of the school was the large number of students registered from northern states.

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Jury to Try Insull Expected to Begin Its Duties at Once

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (AP)—A second panel of four jurors was accepted by Government and defense today to try Samuel Insull and his 16 associates accused of a $143,000,000 mail fraud, and Mr. Dwight H. Green, United States attorney, expressed confidence that he could begin before adjournment his story of the rise and fall of Insull's Corporation Securities Company.

The second day of the Insull trial began with the use of two peremptory challenges by the defense. Within an hour, however, prosecutors and defense had agreed on the second group, and Mr. Green said he hoped to impanel a jury by noon.

The chief defendant took his place in court and gave only casual attention to the questioning of the veniremen. His gaze was directed more frequently on spectators and waiting prospective jurors.

It was announced that the trial of Martin Insull, brother of Samuel, had been definitely set for Nov. 14. Martin Insull was scheduled to go on trial in the state court today on a charge of embezzling company funds, but the trial was delayed to avoid conflict.

Robinson Named U. S. Attorney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes today announced appointment of Mr. George S. Robinson of Winn, Maine, as government attorney for the Virgin Islands. Mr. Robinson will leave within a few days to take over the post, which was vacated recently when Mr. Ickes removed Mr. Eli Baer of Baltimore.

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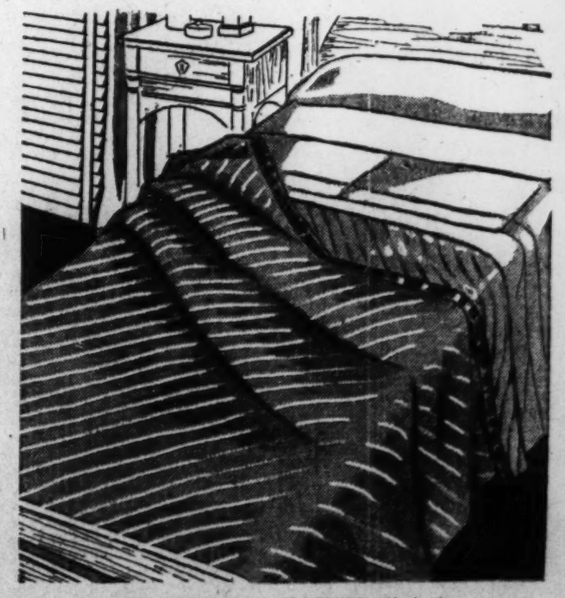
A Pin-Tucked Set of luxurious Celanese Comfortables at $17.50 and a Bed Spread tucked in the same pattern, at $12.50, is something you'll want to see before you redecorate your bedroom. A Down-Filled Comfortable in the same pattern is $25. All three come in these subtle, exquisite tones that only Celanese can achieve.



STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—*Sixth Floor*

The Town of the Conquistadores

AFTER weeks of drought and dwindling rivers, the weather in Estremadura broke. Still, though the rain fell in torrents, we did not abandon our plan to visit Trujillo, the birthplace of Hernando Pizarro.

The bus was supposed to start at 2 p. m.; so, huddled under a borrowed umbrella, we struggled down in the wind and the rain to where it was waiting below the walls of Plasencia.

The little porter who had been splashing along behind us, pushing on a wheelbarrow our suitcase, which he had covered with his waterproof instead of covering himself, now insisted that we should climb up on the driver's seat. "The best place," he said, and one he had been careful to reserve for us.

The bus did not, however, start punctually. It waited without explanation for three-quarters of an hour. The driver then thought an explanation was due, especially as he intended to wait still longer.

"There is one passenger missing," he volunteered.

We resigned ourselves to wait indefinitely. In fact, the bus seemed unlikely ever to move again from its present position in the mud and puddles below the walls of Plasencia. I wondered what had happened to the missing passenger. It was strange how much more important he seemed to the driver than the multitude of passengers already slowly dissolving in the soaking bus. Five minutes later, to everybody's relief, he arrived shrouded in mackintoshes, the rain streaming from his black hat and battered umbrella.

* * *

WE WENT OFF, crossed the Bridge of Talavera and soon began a long climb into the mountains, while below us, in the driving rain, Plasencia dwindled away.

The bus bumped up the bad road. There were periods of torrential rain interspersed with sudden clearings and calm, but the sky remained gray and forbidding.

New mountains unfolded themselves in front of us.

From time to time, streams falling down the rocks burst out near the road and flowed across it in their hurry to reach the Tagus. Olive trees on either side of us were astonished to see their reflection in pools of water, and green shoots of grass were already springing out of the ground. This meant that there would at last be something for the animals to eat, and they would no longer have to browse on the sun-baked earth among the bristles of the cut corn.

We were up on the top of a high tableland; but, after stopping at two hamlets, we soon came to the trough in the mountains which forms the valley of the Tagus. Looking down we could see our road ahead, twisting and turning with the most horrible hairpin bends and clinging precariously to the mountainside until it ran out, far below us, nearly level with the river, on to the Cardinal's Bridge. A little way up stream we could see another river, the Tietar, join its waters with those of the Tagus.

* * *

HALF-WAY DOWN the mountain we came upon a collection of primitive huts, the shape of a thin, high cone, and made of reeds. One or two of them had low stone bases. They were the movable huts of the shepherds, who could lift them on to the backs of two donkeys and so carry them away to new pastures.

The brakes of the bus happening to work all right, we turned the bends successfully and at last crossed over the long, stone bridge, on the other side of which the road immediately began to climb again. Dark clouds blackened the mountains and below the bridge the enlarged Tagus, bound for Lisbon, wound its way through a lowering gorge, heavy and metallic like a monstrous stream of mercury.

The road we were now ascending was even more terrifying than the road we had come down by; for the bus, in order to climb, had to accelerate to the utmost and it dashed wildly round the terrible curves, hugging the edge of the precipices. We were relieved when we reached a plateau with a straight road in front of us.

"Well," I said to the driver, "that's over. I suppose the road is straight now as far as Trujillo."

"No," said the driver, "we haven't reached the worst bit yet."

While we were doing the "worst," we did not notice the landscape; I simply do not remember it. I wondered if the steering column would stand the strain and forgot all about my soaking feet. When we finally emerged on the flat at the top, the driver sighed and mopped his face with a handkerchief.

We began to pass people once more: a man wrapped in a rug, sitting disconsolately on a donkey, followed by another with a bedraggled boy on its back holding an umbrella. We stopped for some time at a village.

When we started again, we traveled along a treeless road which stretched in front of us perfectly straight for miles. Eventually a town appeared at the end of it, gray and like a flat wash. It was blotted out as another white sheet of rain came between us.

"Trujillo," said the driver.

So that was the town of the *Conquistadores*, who in the sixteenth century won Peru for Spain.

By the time we saw it again we were quite close, but in this terrible weather could distinguish no more than a blur of walls and battlements and the square crenelated towers of the Moorish castle against the skyline.

In the twelfth century these walls had been referred to by the geographer, El-Edrisi, as solidly constructed, and he had mentioned the prosperous and well-stocked bazaars inside the city.

But, though the walls were still here, these Oriental bazaars had now been replaced, we could see as we drove through the cobbled streets, by the little shops of Spaniards.

The Plaza Mayor was as usual arcaded. It was much larger than the square at Plasencia, but what differentiated it from the other squares we knew was that, above the small Spanish houses with their flattish, sunken roofs, their balconies and green blinds, rose the sumptuous palaces of the people of Trujillo who had become millionaires in the conquest of America in the sixteenth century.

* * *

"THE PALACE of the Marques de la Conquista," said the driver, pointing out at a corner a four-storied, late Plateresque edifice, built not indeed by Hernando Pizarro, who perished in America, but by his relative, Juan. The exaggerated coat of arms, which rose two stories high on the corner, portrayed the stone figures of Indians emerging as far as their waists out of a petrified river.

Behind the urns and statues of the cornice we could see the ordinary red tiles of the roof, which Juan would have covered with silver had the King allowed it.

Pizarro himself had no palace here, for he never returned to spend his wealth in Trujillo; but the piety of America had set up a statue to him in the square.

We could now see him, larger than life, a plumed and helmeted figure in bronze, turning green in the rain, riding his bronze warhorse beside the fountain, where much smaller but real horses and mules drank from the same basin as their ancestors had done centuries before.

It might be thought that these scraggy mules with their packs, the old fountain and the ancient square would have suggested better the epoch of Pizarro without any monument at all. Still, the monument, bringing with it, as it did, a breath of the spacious avenues and parks of the New World cities, crystallized symbolically the large-scale civilization which the *Conquistadores*, abandoning the goats and rocks of Estremadura, had unwittingly founded.

Our bus, with a screech of its brakes, drew up beside the pedestal.

R. AND P. P.

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The Incorrigible Timmins

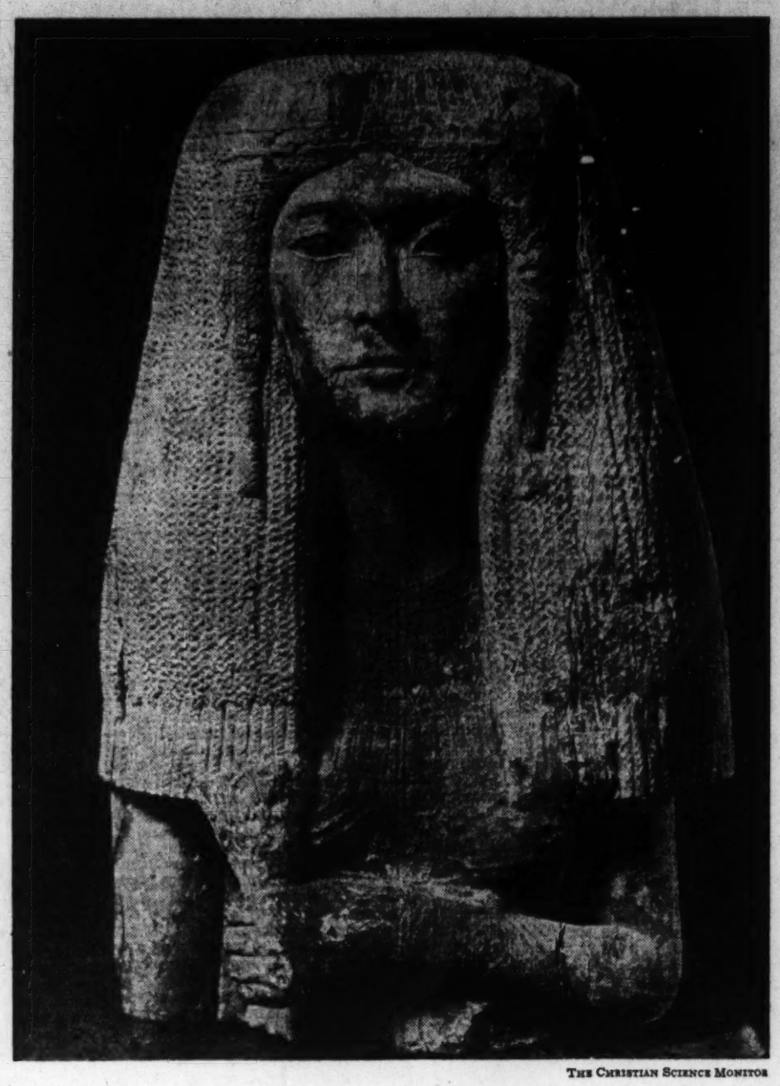
WHEN I awakened early this morning, Timmins was already abroad. I could hear his Scotch burrs, thickly accentuating the commands he shouted to his right-hand man. Then followed the sharp ring of an ax. I bounded out of bed, determined to end the mystery.

Alas! The cherry tree in the yard next door was stretched along the ground. There had been a swing in that tree three summers before. I still recall the pleasant picture of an elfin boy-child, stoutly clutching the ropes with his sticky little fingers, singing and swinging, blissfully unaware of my intrusion. There had been white, fragrant blossoms to gaze on every year. And then, of course, the —birds.

Timmins, however, is not sentimental about cherry trees. But oh! I have a secret suspicion that he *is* sentimental about his work. He is not an ordinary workman. No, indeed! The entire neighborhood trembles at his frown. Well do I remember a distinct chill at being told that Timmins disapproved of the way we had chosen to train our vines. For a moment (but only a moment) the sun went out completely. Then, philosophy to the rescue, I regained my composure and even managed to greet him casually with: "Good day, Mr. Timmins. Fine-weather-we're-having." We have remained friends ever since; but I have a feeling that in his heart he has ostracized us. For, after all, there is an art to training vines.

Timmins is lord of a crew of four or five brawny men. You may see them in the winter banking the snow in neat, correct piles. They are out ahead of the plows. In summer comes the clip-clip of the shears and your ornamental shrubs are trimmed to the precisely right and sculptured effect. Spring and fall they are at it still, what with the planting and raking and burning. And ever there is Timmins—shouting, lifting, outdoing them all.

A while ago, attracted by the whir of a motor to a window facing the street, we drew back the curtain and stared incredulously. There, plodding along in his steady, bow-legged way went Timmins. He was wheeling a lawn-mower nonchalantly ahead of him. Over his shoulder hung a wild assortment of rakes and hoes, on which was suspended an empty bushel basket. The mower clattered. The garden tools chimed. The basket swung. Thus marched Timmins!



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EGYPTIAN BUST OF A WOMAN, *Believed to Date From the Sixteenth Century B. C. In the Archæological Museum, Florence*

THIS beautiful specimen of Egyptian art is preserved in the Egyptian Museum in Florence, a rich storehouse of antiquities comprising various collections successively donated or acquired.

The date of the bust is set as the sixteenth century before the Christian era, and the period of its production may be in some degree realized by recalling that, in Biblical chronology, as listed in the Memorial Edition of the Oxford Bible for Teachers, printed for the Sunday School centenary celebration of 1880, the death of Jacob is set at 1689 B. C., and the birth of Moses at 1571 B. C.

Thus this lovely bust, with the calm grave face, the far-gazing eyes, the arched brows and beautiful mouth and the still dignity of the pose, may have been existent when the baby Moses was taken from the river bank by Pharaoh's daughter. If not known to Moses, it may well have been known to his contemporaries. In any case, this Egyptian lady will aid us in visualizing the type of women who surrounded his youth, who endured the plagues which fell upon Egypt, and who saw the Israelites set forth on their forty years' journey in the wilderness.

So does art link the centuries. The hand of an artist molding his clay, chiseling his stone, working his clay or gold, glass or ivory, renders vividly and visually perceptible to us the figures of a bygone civilization across a gulf of some three thousand five hundred years.

Off Cape Horn

UPON a limitless stretch of gray and wind-torn sea, dim in the gloom of the early-fading day, a single object is vaguely discernible. It is long and narrow and far down in the water, constantly swept by hungry combers, the mile-long graybeards of the Horn. Its four slender spars, bearing but a few close-reefed bits of canvas, tower skyward, their tops hidden in the murk. The bowsprit now and then dips into the white crests of the mighty seas, and even the long lower yards touch the water as the ship plunges into the unrelenting fury of the gale.

The sun has set, though here the difference between day and night is but one of small degree. But the darkness has deepened a bit since early afternoon, and the shriek of the gale in the rigging has reached a slightly higher note. For weeks the sun's rays have failed to penetrate the gray and cloud-heaped skies and upon the inscrutable face of nature there is no relenting sign. The atmosphere of ice and snow and fog impart to the gale the sharp thrust of a rapier point. And round and round the world in these, its own close-gripped latitudes, races the wind, in sardonic defiance of man.

For more than four weeks the ship has advanced scarcely a league. To and fro in futile "tacks" into the westerly gale, she has lurched and plunged until her crew is sleepless, hungry and indifferent. And ere darkness completely masks the grim face of nature off the Horn, the captain casts yet another anxious gaze around the horizon, and at the low-hanging clouds which drive as furiously across the heavens as Phaëton in Apollo's chariot. Grimly sea and sky return his gaze. Then a shrieking squall parts the murk for an instant and, through the flying scud and driving sea, a towering cliffside is startlingly revealed. Antarctic seas crash against its jagged base and fling their icy spray high against its relentless, Medusa-like face. Around its peak lowering storm clouds drape themselves, torn aside now and then that the rocky crown may be limned in clear outline against the sky's unbroken gray. Thus has it been since, behind the impenetrable mists of dim antiquity, the mighty rock reared itself out of chaos. Ever it has frowned upon men, oft baffling, always hostile. For this is Cape Horn!

There comes a quick order: "All hands wear ship!" No time for coming about now, head into the gale on a lee shore off the Horn. And it means, too, an abandonment of the long, futile struggle. No chagrin lies in defeat by Cape Horn, for here the force of the sea reaches its climax. Ere the endurance test of men and ship becomes too great, retreat must be made, though it mean a long sea trail around the world, fifteen thousand miles to reach that Pacific which lies only a few hundred miles away there to the westward in the darkness and the gloom. But as the ship, laboriously turned about before the wind, flies eastward before sixty miles of westerly gale, officers and men relax in long-awaited relief from the strain. The Horn has won again, but ship and men have come through safely.

M. T. G.

School of Tranquillity

MANY a great statesman has turned from the cares of state to till his fields, or cultivate his flower-beds and trees, his alert brain finding full range for its activity in some scheme of landscape, or some great project for fertilizing a barren waste and rendering it productive.

Gardening gratifies the thoughtful mind, because it does not look for immediate results. It inculcates patience in all its teachings,—patience not only with processes, but with results, for disappointments have often to be met; the best of schemes fail of accomplishment, new enemies arise on every hand, visible and hidden. To combat them requires perseverance, fertility in resource, promptness in action.

The gardener's life can never be purely contemplative. However fair his domain, he must perforce keep his eyes open in it, and his mind active. Vigilance must be his attribute, or he will have cause for regret. By watching he learns what to do, and what to leave undone, the habits of the plants he tends, their needs, their uses, the different phases of their beauty. Unconsciously he becomes educated, and his mind lays up new stores of facts and deductions for future use.

The planter also grows in unselfish zeal as his plans increase in scope. He prepares for the future race, not alone for his own joy. The trees he disposes for another generation to sit under. . . .

Thus the garden shows itself to be a school of the higher virtues, of patience, of tranquillity, of vigilance, of fortitude, of unselfishness and high serenity.—From "The Rescue of an Old Place," by MARY CAROLINE ROBBINS.

Bright Companion

EVERYWHERE I go I touch the leaves
And the tall, moving grasses.
My fingers are light—like the wind.
Today I have flung the sea into the sunlight
For a bright companion
As I run over the yellow sands.
I have counted the rose and opal shells
And made of them a treasure-trove
Under a somber rock wet with sea spray.
Like the leaves and the grasses
I move with the wind—
Like the sea I gather up the sand,
And find the secret hidden in the shadow
Of the sea cave.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN.

MANSEDUMBRE Y REPOSO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EN TIEMPOS de alboroto el reposo verdadero parece una cosa bien deseable; porque indica una base substancial, sobre la cual se puede descansar. Según cierto diccionario, reposar puede significar: descansar en confianza o confiar. Así que no puede haber reposo, donde no haya confianza.

Ahora, la Ciencia Cristiana nos da el concepto espiritual de la substancia por su enseñanza de que Dios es el Principio divino, el Amor infinito, que es la razón fundamental y el sostén del universo entero. Así esta Ciencia nos provee de una base espiritualmente mental, sobre la cual podemos descansar con completa confianza. La frase introductora del Prefacio a SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, reza de esta manera (pág. vii): "Para los que se apoyan en el infinito sostenedor, el día de hoy está lleno de bendiciones." Presentando esta idea fundamental de Dios, Mary Baker Eddy ha expuesto la esencia misma del reposo y con eso ha corroborado el pasaje tan conocido de la Escritura: "Tu refugio es el Dios de los siglos, y por debajo tienes los brazos sempiternos."

El reposo verdadero, por lo tanto, se encuentra en Dios, el Alma, cuya ley soporta activamente Su creación. La Mente divina no tiene prisa, no tiene temor, sino que está llena de reposo. La comprensión de esto es el antídoto contra la inquietud y el cansancio, contra la inercia lo mismo que contra el exceso de acción. El reposo mental verdadero, aquel sentimiento de paz que satisface profundamente, y que no sólo vence el cansancio sino que lo previene, no es inerte o indolente, sino que es activo de una manera benigna, animado por el amor altruista.

Jesús de Nazaret era activo de un modo más efectivo y constructivo que nadie en la historia humana, llevando a cabo en tres cortos años su gran obra para la redención de la humanidad. Y sin embargo declaró que su yugo era suave y su carga ligera; y es de él que recibimos la invitación tan llena de gracia: "¡Venid a mí todos los que estáis cansados y agobiados, y yo os daré descanso! Tomad mi yugo sobre vosotros, y aprended de mí; porque soy manso y humilde de corazón; y hallaréis descanso para vuestras almas."

Aquí se presenta la cuestión,—¿Qué era lo que hacía el yugo del Maestro tan suave? Y la contestación se revela en sus propias palabras que indican su sumisión al Espíritu: "Porque soy manso y humilde de corazón." La humildad, pues, es el medio por el cual podemos encontrar descanso en Cristo, la Verdad. Vale la pena considerar esto. La humildad verdadera es la actitud mental que se apoya en "el infinito sostenedor", que confía en el gobierno de Dios. Cristo Jesús no tenía el deseo de forzar la ejecución de planes humanamente concebidos; no deseaba satisfacer ambiciones personales, ni llevaba las cargas pesadas de responsabilidades erróneas. El que sigue su ejemplo procura comprender al hombre tal como Dios le hizo,—perfecto, completo, individual y espiritual. Es activo dando testimonio de la Verdad y venciendo el error por el poder de la Verdad; porque sabe que no puede hacer nada de por sí mismo.

Puesto que la mansedumbre trae reposo—confianza en Dios—las cualidades opuestas del pensamiento mortal—el orgullo, la obstinación, la ambición, la dominación—deben de estar entre las cosas que causan el cansancio y la debilidad. ¿Qué hay detrás de todo nuestro afán y nuestra prisa? ¿No es muchas veces miedo o orgullo? La presunción no tiene nada más que la propia persona en que apoyarse; por eso no puede conocer el reposo verdadero. En vez de tener algo substancial en que descansar, tiene que sostener una lucha perpetua para mantener su propio sentido de importancia. Como se suele decir, ¡tiene que guardar las apariencias! La persona soberbia tiene que mantener su dignidad; el ingenioso tiene que guardar su reputación; y así en adelante. Cuánto mejor sería confiar tranquilamente en la dignidad innata y la inteligencia viva que todos pueden reclamar como parte de sus dotes divinos, que provienen de la fuente infinita, Dios, el Alma.

Produce descanso contemplar la infinitud del Amor divino. En la creación de Dios el hombre refleja a su Hacedor. Bajo la ley de Dios todo es perfecto por ser creado y sostenido por el Principio perfecto. Aquí todo está sostenido y apoyado por el Amor divino. Si Jesús no hubiera estado dispuesto a decir: "Hágase tu voluntad", no hubiera podido decir jamás: "Mi yugo es suave, y ligera mi carga."

Así vemos que la humildad verdadera, aquella combinación divina de mansedumbre y poder que caracterizó a Cristo Jesús, es el secreto del reposo. Aprendemos que la hipocresía, el orgullo y la obstinación están siempre consumiéndose a sí mismos, puesto que el error siempre causa su propia destrucción.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Meekness and Repose

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES of turmoil true repose appears desirable indeed; for it indicates some substantial basis upon which to rest. According to a dictionary, to repose may mean to rest in confidence, or to confide. Hence, where there is no confidence, there can be no repose.

Now, Christian Science gives us the spiritual concept of substance by teaching that God is divine Principle, infinite Love, which underlies and supports the entire universe. Thus this Science furnishes a spiritually mental basis whereon we may rest with utmost confidence. The opening sentence in the Preface to "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook, reads as follows (p. vii): "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." In presenting this basic idea of God, Mary Baker Eddy has set forth the very essence of repose, and has corroborated the familiar Scripture, "The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms."

Real repose, therefore, is found in God, Soul, whose law actively supports His creation. The divine Mind is unhurried, unafraid, and knows repose. The understanding of this is the certain antidote for restlessness and weariness, for stagnation as well as overaction. True mental repose, that deeply satisfying sense of peace which not only dispels fatigue, but also prevents it, is not inert or supine, but is benignantly active, animated by unselfed love.

Jesus of Nazareth was more effectively and constructively active than any other in human history, accomplishing in three short years his great work for the redemption of mankind. Yet he declared that his yoke was easy and his burden light; and from him we receive the gracious invitation: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

The question here presents itself, What made the yoke of the Master easy? And the answer is disclosed by his own words, indicating his submissiveness to Spirit, "For I am meek and lowly in heart." Humility, then, is the means whereby to find rest in Christ, Truth. This is worth considering. True meekness is the attitude of mind which leans upon "the sustaining infinite," which confides in God's government. Christ Jesus was not concerned to push through to a conclusion humanly conceived plans; he had no personal ambitions to satisfy, no load of false responsibilities to carry. He who follows his example endeavors to understand man as God made him—perfect, complete, individual, spiritual. He is active in bearing witness to Truth and in overcoming error through the power of Truth; for he knows he can do nothing of himself.

Since meekness brings repose—reliance on God—the opposite qualities of mortal thinking—pride, self-will, ambition, domination—must be among the procurers of weariness and weakness. What is behind all our hustle and bustle? Is it not often fear or pride? Self-importance has nothing but self on which to lean; hence, it cannot know real repose. Instead of having anything substantial to rest upon, it must be continually struggling to hold up its own sense of importance. As the saying goes, it must keep up appearances! The haughty person must maintain his dignity; the brilliant wit must live up to his reputation; and so on. How much better, were one to trust calmly in the innate dignity and ready intelligence which all may claim as part of their divine equipment furnished them from the infinite source, God, Soul!

It is restful to contemplate the boundlessness of divine Love. In God's creation, man reflects his Maker. Under God's law, everything is perfect because created and sustained by perfect Principle. Herein all is upheld and supported by divine Love. If Jesus had not been willing to say, "Thy will be done," he never could have said, "My yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

Thus we see that true humility, that divine combination of meekness and might which characterized Christ Jesus, is the secret of repose. We learn that hypocrisy, pride, and self-will are continually wearing themselves out, inasmuch as error is always self-destructive.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Beauty

WHO sings of beauty?
Wondrous good
Is sunlight playing
Through a wood;
Wind ripples on
The corn; a swan
Upon the wing,
Or what you would,
Awakening
The heart to sense
Immanent peace
And permanence.

Yet surely lies
In very thought,
With harmony
And beauty fraught,
An eager grace
Transfiguring
The commonplace
Symbolic thing,
Into perfection
Where belong
Indeed the seeds
Of secret song.

E. NEWGASS.

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and
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World Series Baseball—Women's Golf Championship—Southeastern Football

Detroit Is Out To Win First Championship

Cardinals Have Captured Two World Series in Four Attempts

Detroit's baseball public has waited a long time for a World Series, so long in fact that the Tigers, who under the leadership of Mickey Cochrane recently captured their first American League pennant since 1909, have taken the city by storm. The population from bank presidents to newsboys can tell you who pinch-hit for Alvin Crowder three weeks ago and what he did. Home town people are hungry for the thrill of the October classic. Navin Field holds approximately 47,000, including the extra seats erected in left field, but every available space inside the structure will be occupied today and tomorrow and many more patrons will be turned away.

Three times a Detroit team has won the junior circuit pennant and three times it has been beaten in the World Series by a more powerful National League rival. In 1907 the Tigers clinched their initial flag, but lost in the series to the Cubs. The following season the same thing happened. In 1909 Detroit made it three straight pennants, and this time fell before the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Twenty-Five Years Passed

Twenty-five years passed before Mickey Cochrane and Schoolboy Rowe came along to give America's great automobile city another championship and this time they must hurdle a hustling, classy, and in most cases a more experienced, group of Cardinals to gain the World Series title.

The Cardinals were in the National League for many years before they annexed a pennant. The season of 1926 saw them win their first, under the generalship of Rogers Hornsby. Since that year they have won five flags, including this season, and have been the most consistent senior-league winner over that period. Five league titles in nine years is their unparalleled record.

In 1926 the Cards defeated the Yankees in a sensational classic, four games to three. In 1928 they dropped four straight to these same Yanks. In 1930 they bowed to Connie Mack's Athletics; but the following year they came back and humbled the A's.

All-Western Affair

It is the first time since 1919 that the World Series has been an all-Western affair. That year the Cincinnati Reds and Chicago White Sox battled for the championship. It is the sixth series confined to the western half of the major league baseball sector. The others were in 1919; the three aforementioned Detroit victories back in 1907, 1908 and 1909, and the Cubs-White Sox battles in 1906.

The fans in the East need not feel badly because they cannot witness the 1934 classics, however, for on no less than 12 occasions the event has been staged somewhere in their section of the country. In fact, for six years in succession baseball's biggest show was given in eastern territory—from 1911 through 1916. On three successive years it was played in New York between the Yankees and Giants.

Manager Frankie Frisch of the Cardinals holds numerous World Series records and undoubtedly will add to them within the next week. He has been in seven classics, which is more than any other National League player. This, of course, will be his eighth. He also holds the record for most games played—43—26 with the Giants and 17 with the Cardinals. Other marks are: most total times at bat—166; most base hits in series—52; most singles in series—40; and most two-base hits in series—9. This last-named record he holds jointly with Jack Barry. It is also the former Fordham Flash's first full season as a manager. He took over the reins of the Cardinals in July of last year.

Endeavour Sailing Soon

BRISTOL, R. I., Oct. 3 (AP)—Endeavour, T. O. M. Sopwith's America's Cup challenger, is being prepared rapidly for the trip back to England and hopes to cast off her lines sometime today, but it is unlikely she will get under way for the actual crossing in tow of the Vita before the end of the week. Endeavour will go home under the same short ketch rig she carried coming over, setting a bit of sail to steady her on the end of the tow line and working under short sail when the weather is bad. Contrary to reports, none of the Rainbow crew are going across in Endeavour. Capt. George Williams and her regular officers with the professional sailors who comprised part of her racing crew will take the yacht home unaided.

Match Strategy in World Series

Wide World

Frankie Frisch
Manager St. Louis Cardinals

Gordon (Mickey) Cochrane
Manager Detroit Tigers

August Steel Mill Employment Lower

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Although steel mill output declined 14 per cent in August compared with July, employment was only 5 per cent less than July, and total pay rolls were less than 2 per cent under the preceding month, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. The average number of hours worked per man increased during August, as did average earnings per hour, the report shows.

The number of wage-earners employed in August was 364,583, as compared with 383,673 in July. Wages, exclusive of salaried employees, totaled $25,691,520 in August, compared with $26,150,272 in July.

Kansas Students Must Have Photo on Ticket

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 3 (AP)—University of Kansas students who buy season tickets to football games and other activities are being "mugged" with numbers to discourage the practice of lending or selling the ticket.

Before a student may get his season activity ticket—one admitting him to football games, other athletic contests, school dances, concerts and the like—he must stick his head through a hole in a booth and pose with a number hung from his neck for a picture.

This picture is placed on the activity ticket and admission is granted only if the bearer of the card resembles the picture.

Cup Race Called Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 3—With about five miles left to go, and the United States defender leading the Scottish challenger, the first race for the Seawanhaka Cup was called off yesterday as it was impossible to finish within the four-hour time limit. At the time the race was canceled, Bob Kat II, owned and sailed by R. E. Meyer of the United States, was leading William Russell's challenger, Kyla, by half a mile.

Heusser Shuts Out Toronto

TORONTO, Oct. 3 (AP)—Big Ed Heusser shut out the Toronto Maple Leafs with two hits last night, while the Columbus Red Birds won the fourth game of the Little World Series, 4 to 0. The victory gave the American Association representatives a 3-to-1 margin in games as the teams ended their stay in Toronto. A homer by Mickey Heath brought two of the Columbus runs.

Gagnon Traded for Lamb

Boston Bruin hockey team has acquired the services of Johnny Gagnon, Canadiens' right winger, in exchange for Joe Lamb, Bruin right wing and center. Gagnon has played with Canadiens four years and has scored 24 points or more each season. Lamb has played with the Bruins two full seasons, scoring 25 and 19 points.

Eight Minor League Players Are Taken Via the Draft Route

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (AP)—Eight minor league ball players, and possibly two more, were claimed last night by seven major league clubs in the annual draft.

Two pitching stars of the Pacific Coast League, Leroy Herrmann of the San Francisco Seals and Fay Thomas of Los Angeles, led the list in the final combing over of talent. Cincinnati with first choice as the club of lowest standing, took Herrmann, who won 26 games and lost 12 this year, while the Browns captured Fay Thomas, with a record of 26 victories and four defeats.

Both are former major leaguers. Herrmann has been tried out by the Chicago Cubs and the White Sox wanted to buy his contract this summer until a price tag of $50,000 in cash and five players was set on him. Thomas has been up before with Cleveland, the New York Giants, and the New York Yankees.

Cincinnati also drafted Henry Erickson, who hit .264 in 69 games with Louisville after being turned back to the minors by the Philadelphia Athletics this spring.

The Chicago Cubs drafted two former big leaguers, Ed Cihoki, infielder, from Syracuse in the International League where he hit .262, and Fabian Kowalik, pitcher who won 18 and lost 14 with Buffalo in the same circuit. Cihoki had a trial with the Athletics and Kowalik with the White Sox. The Athletics claimed Charles Lieber, a pitcher who won 16 and lost 13 with the San Francisco Missions.

The Boston Braves took W. H. Lewis, a catcher who hit .313 for Rochester in the International League, and the White Sox drafted Robert Fenner, St. Paul catcher who hit .295 in the American Association, and Vernon George Washington, who was among the circuit's leading batters with a .367 average with Minneapolis.

The final status of Washington will be decided by Commissioner K. M. Landis as there is some question of his eligibility under the draft. The White Sox brought him up a year ago from the Texas League and sent him to Minneapolis.

Although the Phillies drafted Chester Morgan, an outfielder who hit .347 for Beaumont in the Texas League, his status too must be decided by Landis on the claim that he has not played enough professional ball to come under the draft.

Morenz Talks Retirement

MONTREAL, Oct. 3 (AP)—Howie Morenz, veteran center of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, yesterday announced he would abandon hockey to devote his time to business. For many years one of the outstanding and sensational players in the game, Morenz recently had been reported to be involved in a deal that would send him to the Chicago Black Hawks for the 1934-35 season.

Can-Am Meeting Friday

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3 (AP)—The Canadian-American Hockey League will meet at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon in New York, President James E. Dooley announced today. At that time the matter of Springfield rejoining the circuit will be discussed and a tentative schedule may be drawn up. Billy Coutu, manager of the Rhode Island Reds for the past two seasons, has been named for the coming season, Jean Dubuc, president of the Reds, said today.

Bay State Lesley Cup Team

Francis D. Ouimet, chairman of the state team committee, announced this afternoon the personnel of the Massachusetts Lesley Cup golf team to compete in matches on Oct. 5 and 6 at the Pine Valley Golf Club, Clementon, N. J. Jerome A. Turrell was named non-playing captain. The team: Benjamin W. Ayres, Rodney Brown Jr., Kenneth Corcoran, Fred Hannon, Guy Hayes, E. E. Lowery, Joseph Lynch, Robert W. Knowles Jr., Philip W. Simons and David W. Whiteside.

Perry Advances Easily

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 3 (AP)—In his first singles competition of the tournament, Frederick J. Perry, England's champion tennis ace, easily defeated Edmund Levy Jr., San Francisco, 6—3, 6—2, yesterday in the third round of the Pacific coast championships. With accurate placements and fine court coverage, the English star quickly slashed down his opponent, rated as one of the fairly strong players in this district.

Maureen Orcutt Is Defeated By Mrs. C. H. Donner

Mrs. Cheney Defeats Mrs. Hurd and Mrs. Hill Downs Charlotte Glutting

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3 (AP)—Results of the third round in the women's national golf championship follow:

Mrs. Louis D. Cheney, San Gabriel, Calif., defeated Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Bala, Penna., defeated Barbara Stoddard, New York, 8 and 6.

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, defeated Charlotte Glutting, South Orange, N. J., 7 and 6.

Mrs. Carl H. Donner, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Maureen Orcutt, New Jersey, 1 up. (19 holes).

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Penna., Oct. 3—Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, the defending champion, served notice that she was set to defend her title against anyone left in the United States women's golf championship as the result of yesterday's play in the first two match-play rounds at Whitemarsh Country Club. She swept through two rounds with increasing brilliancy as the day proceeded, and in the afternoon negotiated the troublesome outward holes to equal par. In the morning she defeated Mrs. John L. Welsh, one of the steadiest of the Philadelphia contingent, 3 and 2, and in the afternoon swamped young Betty Jameson, the girl from Dallas, Texas, 8 and 7.

Her immediate predecessor, Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., the former Glenna Collett, while failing to stage any such impressive performance, also came through with a thoroughly fine performance in the afternoon, though she slipped a bit in her morning play, and was held by one of the playoff group, Mrs. Charles Newbold of Wichita, Kan., to the seventeenth hole, but in the afternoon, opposed by Mrs. Helen B. Stetson, another Philadelphia standby of former years, the five-time champion won by a score of 4 up, ending on the fifteenth hole.

The two newcomers from the New York group, Mrs. Carl H. Donner of Short Hills, and Barbara Stoddard, the daughter of the polo chairman, Louis B. Stoddard, continued their brilliant debuts, Mrs. Donner defeating the Virginia champion, Lily Harper, in the morning, 3 up, and then eliminating Dorothy Hunter, the Weston (Mass.) player, 5 and 3. Miss Stoddard, who is regarded as the most powerful driver in the tourney, had two real battles on her hands, but won both. First Mrs. Charles Harding of Rumson was eliminated by two holes, the match going to the home hole. Then the Westbury girl met Mrs. Dennehy of Chicago, and was again carried to the home hole before she could win, by the margin of one hole.

Only one of the British Curtis Cup team survived the day, as Doris Chambers was put out by Diana Fishwick in the morning, and both Molly Gourlay and Miss Fishwick went out in the afternoon. Wanda Morgan, however, with victories over Mrs. G. E. Hackney of Glen Cove, 6 and 5, in the morning, and over Dorothy Richards of Boston, 5 and 4, is still very much in the running. She is also a long and accurate driver, and stood out in her afternoon performance.

Mrs. Leona D. Cheney, the San Gabriel performer, who tied for the medal with Mrs. Vare on Monday, also showed a fine performance in the afternoon, when she also went out in 39 to tie par. Her opponent, Mrs. W. G. Hamilton of Philadelphia, stayed within hailing distance of her all the way, and not until the seventeenth hole was the Californian able to shake her off, and win three holes up.

One other former champion, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, is also a survivor, as the result of a notable victory in the afternoon round over Mary K. Browne, after both had defeated strong opponents in the morning. This went to the home hole, with Mrs. Hurd leading by a slight margin all the way.

Curiously, with the exception of the playoff for the last two players in the series, which went two holes before it was settled, there have been no extra-hole matches so far, but it seems likely that today will bring them.

Edith A. Quier of Reading scored an upset in the morning, when she put out the third of the ties for the medal, Lucille Robinson, 3 and 2, but was put out in turn in the afternoon when Rosamond Vahey, the player from Concord, Mass., defeated her easily, 5 and 4.

Women's Golf Championship
First Round

Edith Quier, Reading, Penna., defeated Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, Iowa, 3 and 2.

Rosamond Vahey, Concord, Mass., defeated Hope Starr, Flourtown, Penna., 3 and 1.

Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, defeated Mrs. John L. Welsh, Philadelphia, 3 and 1.

Mrs. Carl Scheidt, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. E. B. Morrow, Woodbrook, Md., 2 up.

Frances Williams, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Leon Solomon, Kansas City, Mo., 4 and 3.

Mrs. Thomas Wallace, Tulsa, Okla., defeated Mrs. Frank Goldthwaite, Fort Worth, Texas, 1 up.

Second Round

Mrs. L. D. Cheney defeated Mrs. W. G. Hamilton Jr., 3 and 1.

Mrs. D. C. Hurd defeated Mary K Browne, 1 up.

Mrs O. S. Hill defeated Mrs. Mark McGarry, 5 and 4.

Charlotte Glutting defeated Marian Milcy, 5 and 4.

Mrs C. H. Donner defeated Dorothy Hunter, 5 and 3.

Maureen Orcutt defeated Estelle Lawson, 1 up.

Mrs. M. T. Lake defeated Molly Gourlay, 3 and 2.

Dorothy Traung defeated Diana Fishwick, 3 and 2.

Mrs. E. H. Vare Jr. defeated Mrs. H. B. Stetson, 4 and 3.

Barbara Stoddard defeated Mrs. Charles Dennehy, 1 up.

Mrs. Burt Weil defeated Bernice Wall, 4 and 3.

Wanda Morgan defeated Dorothy Richards, 5 and 4.

Rosamond Vahey defeated Edith A. Quier, 5 and 4.

Virginia Van Wie defeated Betty Jameson, 8 and 7.

Mrs. Carl Scheidt defeated Mrs. H. G. Higbie, 2 up.

Frances Williams defeated Mrs. Thomas Wallace, 3 and 2.

Scottish Team Beats Irish

GLASGOW, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Scottish Football League team today came from behind to defeat the Irish League, 3 to 2, in today's interleague soccer match, played in the rain. Earlier in the season the Irish were beaten, 6 to 1, by the English league team.

Six Southeastern Conference Teams in Championship Games

All of the Other Elevens Will Meet Gridiron Opponents From Outside Their Conference—Vanderbilt-Georgia Tech Game Biggest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 3—All of the members of the Southeastern Conference will go forth to battle this Friday or Saturday but only six will face one another in intra-conference football games with a championship bearing. The remaining teams will tackle opponents in the near-by Southern Conference, play lesser lights of the South, or indulge in intersectional combat.

Paramount in interest will be the Vanderbilt-Georgia Technology game that is sure to thrill thousands in Atlanta on Saturday. Here are two of the leading championship contenders of the loop and it is unfortunate that one of them may be eliminated so early in the race. This game of long standing enables the retiring Vanderbilt coach, D. E. McGugin, to have a final fling at a traditional rival headed by the veteran coach, W. A. Alexander. Splendid football has always resulted from this game, and with both teams already in top form, a mighty struggle should ensue.

Auburn Vs. Tulane

Auburn travels to New Orleans to stage its usual fierce battle against the powerful Tulane aggregation Saturday. The Alabamians have been unexpected victors in this colorful game for the last two seasons; but the Green Wave appears too powerful to yield this year. Alabama undertakes its first night football when Sewanee is faced in Cramton Bowl, Montgomery, on Friday night. The 1933 champions have entirely too much power for the plucky Mountaineers to withstand, and Alabama's oldest rivals are doomed to defeat.

In games with teams of the Southern Conference, Tennessee journeys to Chapel Hill to play a strong North Carolina eleven playing its first year under Coach Carl Snavely. Maj. R. R. Neyland should keep his record of successes against the Tar Heels unbroken. Florida likewise appears to have a slight edge over Virginia P. I., which it meets on the latter's field at Blacksburg, Va., Saturday.

Powerful Georgia is among the Conference elevens still gaining experience against the smaller elevens of the South. Georgia should win without being extended in the game with Furman at Greenville, S. C., on Saturday. The Mississippi members are both tackling old rivals from the small colleges on Friday night. Ole Miss plays Southwestern University at Clarksdale. The Memphis team is always difficult to beat, but Coach E. L. Walker's lads are equal to the occasion. Mississippi State is also an apparent winner over Millsaps College in their game at Starksville.

Great Passing Outfit

Kentucky, playing its first year under Coach C. A. Wynne, former Auburn mentor, travels to Cincinnati to play the university of that city on Saturday. The Cincinnati eleven may be too strong for the Kentucky lads who appear to be developing the Notre Dame system rather slowly. A great game is in prospect for the L. S. U. Stadium at Baton Rouge on Saturday night when Louisiana and Southern Methodist try conclusions. For this intersectional game Coach Ray Morrison will take to Baton Rouge one of the greatest passing outfits in football, while Capt. L. M. Jones lads have also been successful at the aerial game with the sensational Abe Mickal '36 doing the tossing. Both teams are strong and the result should be in doubt until the final whistle.

In the only intraconference game of Saturday Vanderbilt defeated Mississippi State by a score of 7 to 0. Vanderbilt had several scoring chances, but a stubborn defense threw back on all but one attempt. On one occasion a thrust at the line on fourth down with only one yard to go failed to net the required distance. Richard Plasman '37, end and the only sophomore on the Vanderbilt team, also failed in two placement attempts. Vanderbilt scored in the fourth quarter when Randolph Dixon '36, quarter, tossed a 25-yard pass to Robert Oliver '35, half, who raced 38 more yards to the goal line. Following this sensational touchdown Oliver returned the kickoff 45 yards. Sam Brown '36, huge tackle, was the star of the Vanderbilt line, while all of Mississippi State's backfield performed in exceptional style.

Georgia Tech had a busy afternoon in defeating Clemson of the Southern Conference by a score of 12 to 7. Technology scored early when W. McKay, a sophomore substituting at fullback for Capt. D. J. Phillips '35, tossed a pass to J. G. Perkerson '35, half, that netted 43 yards and a touchdown. Sensational passes in the second quarter took Technology to the 4-yard mark from where J. J. Ferguson '35, half, skirted end on a reverse for the second score. Clemson scored on an intercepted pass with which Randolph Hinson sprinted 85 yards to the goal. McKay's passing was a feature of the game.

W. and L. Repeats Victory

Kentucky was not so fortunate in its game with Washington & Lee, considered second-best in the Southern Conference, losing 0 to 7 at Lexington. Rain hampered the Kentucky open game so much that a kicking game was undertaken with Bert Johnson, sophomore half, showing nicely at punting. A blocked kick and superior line play enabled Washington & Lee to repeat its victory of last year.

Alabama defeated Howard, 1933 champions of the Dixie Conference, by a score of 24 to 0 at Tuscaloosa Saturday. The Alabama eleven showed much potential power as they scored in each of the four periods. The passing and kicking of Millard R. Howell '35, half, the running and plunging of Joseph Demyanovitch '35, fullback, who scored twice, and the line play of Capt. William Lee '35, at tackle, were pleasing to boosters of the 1933 Southeastern champions.

Georgia lived up to advance notices by running over Stetson by a 42-to-0 score at Athens. The ball-carrying combination of John Bond '36 and Glenn Johnson '36, halves, and George Chapman '35, fullback, reeled off many brilliant runs to hoist the score, and all points-after-touchdown were kicked with Bond accounting for three. Georgia again appears to have numerous fine running backs.

Dazzling Runs

Tulane showed all of its predicted strength by defeating Chattanooga, 41 to 0, at New Orleans. Claude Simons Jr. '35 dashed 30 yards to score for Tulane in the first minute of play and after a total of three touchdowns were annexed in the first frame, second and third-team substitutes were sent in to finish the encounter. Bernard Mintz '36 and Howard Bryan '36, halves, also featured with dazzling runs.

Tennessee opened the season with a 32-to-0 victory over little Centre of Kentucky. Tennessee passes or intercepted Centre passes figured in all of the five touchdowns scored by the Volunteers. Despite the rain Charles Vaughn '35, half, was shooting passes with the skill that gives him a rating among the best in the game. Centre fought with all of its old-time courage, and on one occasion completed a long drive dowfield only to lose the ball on a fumble inside the Tennessee 1-yard line.

Auburn looked better as it won over Oglethrope on the Auburn campus by a score of 15 to 0. The Plainsmen were alert and took advantage of three Oglethorpe errors to score. The first Auburn touchdown came on a dazzling sprint by J. R. Mitchell '37, half, who intercepted a pass and dashed 75 yards to score.

Florida was not very impressive in its opener against Rollins College, but managed to scrape out a 13-to-2 win and should improve as the season advances. Sewanee lost to an old rival by a 0-to-2 score in a mud battle at Memphis. Southwestern gained a safety as a Sewanee punt was blocked behind the goal.

In the only intersectional battle of the day Louisiana ran into trouble beneath a blazing sun at Houston and was fortunate to gain a tie with a scrappy Rice team. The score was 9 to 9, and L. S. U. did not gain its points until Rice had a 9-to-0 lead in the fourth period. L. S. U. scored when Rice granted a safety rather than risk a touchdown in kicking from its own 1-yard line. This score came after a great kick of 65 yards by Abe Mickal '36, quarter. A pass from Mickal to Bertis Yates '35, half, carried to the one-yard line, from where Ernest Seago '36 drove over for a counter, and Mickal placekicked for the point that tied the score.

Service May Close Forests To Keep Out Incendiaries

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—The national forests in California may be closed to all forms of recreational travel unless public sentiment in local communities is aroused to the point of curbing incendiarism, the regional office of the United States Forest Service announced recently.

In the announcement, forest officials declared that the incendiary is encouraged by half-hearted enforcement of the law by local officers, insignificant fines, and a complaisant attitude toward forest fire on the part of the general public. They said that $75,000 was spent fighting fires on one northern California forest that might otherwise have been used for roads and similar improvements.

New Orleans Wins Title

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3 (AP)—The New Orleans Pelicans won their second successive Dixie baseball championship here yesterday, defeating the Galveston Buccaneers, 5 to 4, in the sixth game of the series.

Templeton Beats Eastcott Quartet In Open Polo Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTBURY, L. I., Oct. 3—Presenting the same lineup that carried them to the championship title in 1932, Templeton easily defeated Eastcott in a semifinal-round game of the open polo championship tournament at Cochran Field, yesterday, 22 to 5. Templeton will now meet the winner of the other semifinal-round game between Greentree and Aurora which is scheduled for today.

The Templeton team showed great power, fast riding and accurate shooting. It played a championship type of polo in every phase of the game. Winston F. C. Guest, former Yale star and captain, was the individual star and he was given splendid support by Michael G. Phipps at No. 1, Stuart B. Iglehart at No. 3 and Raymond R. Guset at back. Guest scored just half of his team's goals with Phipps making 7.

For the losers the younger Hopping was the best player, but there was a lack of teamwork in the quartet which kept the individual playing from being effective enough to make a real showing. The summary:

TEMPLETON	EASTCOTT
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	C. V. Whitney
2—W. F. C. Guest	E. A. S. Hopping
3—S. B. Iglehart	E. W. Hopping
Back—R. R. Guest	Stephen Sanford

Score—Templeton 22, Eastcott 5. Goals—W. F. C. Guest 11, Phipps 7, Iglehart 2, R. R. Guest 2 for Templeton; Whitney 2, E. W. Hopping, E. A. S. Hopping, Sanford for Eastcott. Referee—W. J. White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 7½-minute periods.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

Maine

PORTLAND—Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45-12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m.

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

FAGERSTOWN—Saturdays, Oct. 6 and 20, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

BUFFALO—Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc-229m

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays, 11:00-11:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER — Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

SYRACUSE—Thursdays, 11:45 a. m., 12:00 noon, WFBL, 1360kc-220m.

TROY — Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

TUPPER LAKE—Mondays, Oct. 8 and 15, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WHDL, 1420kc-211m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

North Carolina

CHARLOTTE—Sundays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WBT, 1080kc-278m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:45-3:00 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc-231m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG — Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON — Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

MELBOURNE—Fridays, 10:30-10:45 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc-254m.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND — First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Minor Yacht Racing Trophies

WHILE the recent series of races for the America's Cup attracted by far the most publicity of any series of yacht races held during the past season, we should not overlook the fact that there are a number of other yachting competitions of international rank which are held every year or two, and furnish some grand competition for the yachtsmen of those countries which take part in them. We have in mind just now the British-American Cup series, which was held off Oyster Bay, L. I., last week, and in which four yachts from Scotland met four from the United States. We also have in mind the international star class races which are held every year, as well as the races for the Canada's Cup. Then, too, there is the international series for the Seawanhaka Cup, which is now being held off Oyster Bay, with the Bob Kat II, owned by R. B. Meyer of the United States, defending the trophy against the Kyla, owned by William Russell of Scotland and representing the Northern Yacht Club of that country. This is the twenty-second series for that cup, which was put up by the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club "for the purpose of promoting small yacht racing and developing the Corinthian spirit among yachtsmen."

International Sport Not at Fault

There have no doubt been cases where skippers have entered protests in some of these races; but, so far as we know, there has never been any situation arise which would seriously affect the sportsmanship spirit which has and should prevail in all such competitions. Unlike the races for the America's Cup, there seems to be much more sportsmanship in these events, and the skippers and crews seem to get much more enjoyment out of the contests. That races for the America's Cup cannot be held without the necessity of following many technicalities and making the affair a sort of "big business," instead of a sporting event, is to be regretted. If they could only be held as are the races for the minor cups above mentioned, it would be a great thing for all hands. That such is not the case is, in my opinion, due to the fact that large amounts of money and time as well as too many technical rules enter into this competition. The pressure on all sides is so great that one is more inclined to wonder over the fact that there have not been more unpleasantnesses. When the competition for a sport trophy becomes so intense that it cannot be continued without causing serious breaks in sportsmanship, or involves such an amount of money that only a millionaire can hope to figure in it, it seems to me that it would be far better to lay the trophy on the shelf than to try to keep it in competition at the risk of bringing up such unpleasant situations as figured in the America's Cup match of 1934. It might be well indeed for the New York Yacht Club to withdraw the cup from competition and either alone, or in conjunction with some other club, offer an international trophy which would be to big yachts what the Seawanhaka Cup, the Canada's Cup and other trophies for international competition have been to smaller yachts. Such international trophies as the Davis and Wightman Cups for lawn tennis, the Walker and Curtis Cups for golf and the Westchester Cup for pony polo, as well as the above-mentioned smaller yachting trophies, have proven conclusively that it is possible to have international competition conducted under the best of sportsmanship. It is evident, therefore, that such unhappy conditions as figure in the America's Cup competition must be due to something other than the fact that international sports cannot be held without causing serious differences.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE Boston Garden will handle the season tickets for professional ice hockey this coming season, instead of the Boston Bruins management, according to an announcement by George V. Brown of the Garden. Letters have been posted to former season ticket holders, notifying them of that change and also of the elimination of the three-game deposit. Applicants for season tickets need only write to the Garden or Arena, and the reservation will be made. If tickets are not picked up for three games, the reservations will be canceled.

* * *

The third annual greenkeeper-professional golf tournament held Monday over the links of the Brae Burn Country Club was turned into a father-and-son affair when Walter Howe and his son, Tom, of Wellesley, produced a better ball of 75 to win low gross honors over a field of 46 pairs. The tourney was conducted jointly by the New England Professional Golfers' Association and the Greenkeepers' Club of New England. The 1933 winners, Alex Briggs and Emil Masciocchi of Oak Hill, carded a 77 to capture second gross prize, while Gene Anderson of Colonial and Howard Farrant of The Country Club teamed to score another 77, but their corrected card of 74 gave them the low net award.

* * *

Forty-four harriers answered the call for cross-country candidates at Massachusetts Tech Monday. Of those turning out, 26 were varsity aspirants and 18 were freshmen. John Talbert of Washington, D. C. heads the group of veterans. Morton Jenkins of Watertown, who lost the New England crown last fall by a scant foot, is out with the squad.

* * *

Five of the players who have just returned from a baseball tour of Hawaii and Japan reported for football practice at Harvard Monday. They were: Braman Gibbs, Craig Woodruff, Tom Bilodeau, Frank Owen and John Adgigian. They will not be ready for contact work for three or four days, so will not stand a chance of being used before the Brown game a week from Saturday.

* * *

Now that financial matters between the Boston Garden and Boston Bruins have been settled it is safe to assume that something definite regarding the Bruin Cubs should be forthcoming soon. The matter of rental has not been ironed out and the Bruins will need time to organize the Cubs along with the major team. The Canadian-American Hockey League meeting is scheduled for New York this Friday and league officials will need knowledge of Cub affairs to go ahead with the schedule, etc.

* * *

Ed Peterson, New England intercollegiate golf champion, and his sister Winifred compiled a 73, two over par, to win the low gross award over 47 couples in the annual open mixed foursome golf tournament at Oakley Country Club, Watertown, yesterday. The Petersons equaled par on 16 holes. Their card was four strokes better than the 77 of Eva Statler of Weston and New York and Clark Hodder of Brae Burn, former Harvard hockey star. Mrs. John R. Goldsberry of Arimont and Don Sands of the home club took low net honors with a reduced card of 68.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Evs 8:15 Sharp
First Subscription Play
The Theatre Guild Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
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"THE GONDOLIERS," "Cox and Box" and "The Pirates of Penzance." Oct. 11-13. "Patience." Entire week Oct. 15 "The Mikado." Oct. 22-24, "Trial by Jury" and "H. M. S. Pinafore." Oct. 25-27, "Iolanthe."
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THIS IS GUEST WEEK

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'Mr. Public, May We Present—Our Club Work?'

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Club Publicity of Right Sort

And Why Volunteer Organizations Profit by It

Handling Publicity for Clubs—1

It is generally conceded that part of the work of a volunteer organization is the effective and fair presentation of its activities and aims to the public it wishes to serve. Believing that much earnest endeavor along these lines is wasted through misconceptions of publicity and its channels, the Women's Page today begins a series of 12 articles on the subject of Handling Publicity for Clubs. These articles are written by one who has had experience as publicity chairman for various organizations, both local and national, over a period of time.

By Blanche Arter Buhlig

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE man who writes, the man who month in and month out, week in and week out, day in and day out, furnishes the material which is to shape the thoughts of our people, is essentially the man who more than any other determines the character of the people and the kind of government this people shall possess."—Theodore Roosevelt.

Continuous, consistent publicity of the right sort is essential to the full success of all welfare, social, educational and civic betterment organizations. This is because community betterment is obtained only as a result of public opinion, and publicity is a means whereby public opinion is educated and aroused to the point of public action.

The right sort of publicity serves many purposes. It attracts members to an organization, it keeps members informed and active. It interprets the movement to the public and builds public support for the objectives and efforts of the organization.

Every movement or group which has significant aims and activities has stories to tell, worth the hearing, which the public should hear and will listen to, provided the stories are interestingly told. Every organization wants the benefits which accrue from good presentation of its work and aims. They can derive those benefits if they follow the path of publicity with intelligent understanding and sympathy.

Organization publicity is not for the purpose of personal aggrandizement, although public curiosity is such that personalities are used in obtaining most of the organization publicity.

Is your organization concerned with public education? If so, publicity may acquaint your community with its public education facilities. You can make your public conscious of its individual responsibility for these things as taxpayers, help it to know the public school and library situations and their needs, and know how improvements can be brought about.

Right Interpretation

Publicity is a tool which, if rightly used, will hasten the successful development of every worthy enterprise. But even the best tools require skillful handling, and publicity for organizations must be well planned and well conducted.

Three things are essential to skillful handling of publicity by organizations and clubs: first, a carefully selected publicity chairman to be responsible for all publicity efforts; second, a publicity budget commensurate with the organization resources and publicity needs; third, the sympathetic coöperation of the whole organization.

A publicity chairman is needed to do—or secure—various types of publicity. Most newspapers will write up some publicity if it has news value or reader interest; but however willing they may be, they cannot devote themselves to any one organization. The group desiring newspaper publicity, therefore, should have a regularly designated person coöperating with the newspapers to see that they receive the right sort of information and use it in such a way that the right interpretation is given to the public.

Press publicity is only one part of the publicity tool. A chairman, and sometimes a committee of several members, is needed to develop and use the many different sorts of publicity opportunities which the community affords. In addition to the newspapers there may be other local publications, trade journals, church bulletins, etc., which will be glad to use space for movements with which they are in sympathy. Posters, exhibits, store-window displays, telephone squads, mimeographed devices, even "word-o-mouth," are publicity devices which should be used to advance organization movements.

Qualities Needed

A publicity chairman should be chosen with care. Enthusiasm is needed to overcome discouragements and to interest others. Resourcefulness and initiative are needed. Ability to work with others, and discriminating judgment are essential; for publicity work is a matter of working with members and nonmembers, and of knowing what to make public and what to hold for later announcement.

Organizations frequently make the mistake of changing publicity chairmen frequently. Publicity work calls for a peculiar ability. It requires a knowledge of the organization and its ramifications. It also requires some understanding of and ability in the skills and techniques of a highly trained profession. It requires judgment and balance. All of these requisites develop as the chairman continues to do publicity work. Each year of successful work makes the chairman more valuable in this essential field. Unless the real purpose of your organization is the improvement of your members, and the public welfare work merely a medium by which the members improve themselves, a good publicity chairman should be kept until a change is necessary. This is for the good of the publicity work. Changes in by-laws may be needed to make this possible, but the publicity chairman should be the exception to customary by-laws which limit the term of service.

Budget Needed

A budget is needed, one definitely appropriated for publicity purposes, with the legitimate expenditures which it is to cover agreed upon. Postage, paper, carbon paper, stencils, poster material, etc., are all legitimate publicity expenses which should be met by the organization whose work is being developed. However small the publicity budget must be, establish one, plan its use carefully, use it for no other purpose, and do not go beyond the budget amount without securing the needed additional appropriation first.

The first year a publicity budget is set up, the amount appropriated for publicity purposes must be something of an estimate of needs. Records should be kept and the following year the budget can be based on the expenditures of the first year, with consideration for work expected and planned for the current year. The publicity chairman should account for all money advanced for publicity purposes and return to the treasury any unexpended sum.

The best of publicity workers will make progress only in proportion to the coöperation of the organization served. It is important for members to have confidence in the publicity chairman's judgment, and fairness. If one part of the work seems to receive an undue proportion of publicity one should learn why and help work out the problem. Giving all information asked for, by the publicity chairman, is one way of helping. If it seems inadvisable to give publicity to any part of the work, the matter can be discussed squarely with the publicity chairman. Sympathetic understanding and confidence in publicity possibilities and workers, will bring the organization manifold benefits.

Next Wednesday—Interesting the Newspapers.

Drawn by Mary Haring for The Christian Science Monitor

Sport Clothes Are Favorites With Children of All Ages

THIS little boy's three-piece suit shown at left (a), including an all-wool jersey sweater, pants and cotton blouse, is suitable for fall wear. (b) An all-wool knitted suit for boys which may be had in different colors, and perhaps a striped border, is good for play or for "best." (c) For the older boys there are corduroy slacks in brown, gray or navy worn with a crew or V-neck sweater, and (d) blue cheviots in single- and double-breasted styles. (e) A serviceable coat for school wear is one made of monotone tweed, processed with nevawet to guard against weather. It has a French beaver (dyed rabbit) collar and earl-glo lining, and comes in green, wine or brown with hat to match. (f) There are many styles of tweed suits in brown and gray for the young men, but a favorite with most is the one illustrated above. For school we show two warm wools, the first (g) a plain colored wool crepe with a new round tucked yoke-line dropped off the shoulder, and trimmed with linen collar and cuffs; the second (h) a wool plaid with a pointed yoke and extended side pleats front and back, in colorful combinations of navy or brown and trimmed with a little white collar. (i) This semi-fitted English-type coat of diagonal tweed has an earl-glo lining and is warmly interlined. It comes in middy blue, red or brown and has hat to match. (j) For the junior miss there is the herringbone tweed coat with wool lining and raccoon collar—with pleat in the back for fullness—and (k) a tweed coat with earl-glo lining and warm interlining. Its belted back and convertible collar give it a sport look. It comes in brown and dark gray and has a matching hat. (l) Tweed knickers in attractive browns and grays and (m) corduroy knickers with a capeskin leather jacket (with slide fastener) are in style for the schoolboy. (The first two are from Arnold Constable, New York, and the rest are from B. Altman & Company.)

Tasty Vegetable Dishes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE gardens are yielding such an abundance of vegetables at this time of the year and the markets are so tempting with crisp greens and the gay yellow, red and purple of the produce that we want to use all the vegetables we can while we have them. Here are a few different ways to serve them:

Creamed Cucumbers

Peel and dice
3 large cucumbers, sprinkle with salt. Allow to stand 20 minutes, then drain. Meanwhile fry in butter
1 chopped onion. Add the drained cucumbers to the onion. Cover pan and cook 10 minutes. Add
2 cups cream sauce, seasoned to taste with salt and paprika.
Serves six persons.

Stuffed Vegetable Marrow

Peel, cut lengthwise and remove seeds and pulp from 1 medium sized vegetable marrow. Steam 10 minutes. Fill with well-seasoned breadcrumb dressing, such as you would use for stuffing chicken. Over each half of the marrow put 2 strips of bacon. Bake in a rather hot oven (375 degrees Fahrenheit) till the marrow is tender. Serves six persons.

Beets in Dressing

Boil until tender
12 beets. Peel and dice them. Boil together
½ cup water
½ cup vinegar
¼ cup sugar. When boiling add
1 tablespoon cornstarch which has been mixed with a little cold water. Stir until smooth and pour over the diced beets. Allow to heat thoroughly before serving. If beets are medium sized this will serve four persons.

Carrots in Casserole

Melt
1½ tablespoons butter. Add
2 tablespoons chopped green pepper, cook 3 minutes. Put into a baking dish with
2 cups cooked chopped carrots. Make sauce of
¾ cup meat stock
¼ cup cream
Salt and pepper to taste. Pour sauce over the carrots. Sprinkle with bread crumbs. Bake 20 minutes. Serves four persons.

Steamed Cabbage

Put
1 tablespoon bacon dripping in frying pan. Cook in it
1 tablespoon chopped onion, add
½ cup vinegar
1 tablespoon sugar
Salt and pepper
6 cups finely chopped cabbage. Cover frying pan and simmer slowly for 20 minutes. Serves six persons.

Boiled Lettuce

When lettuce is plentiful in the garden it may be boiled. Shred lettuce coarsely. Boil about 20 minutes. Serve with butter, salt and pepper. One large head of lettuce serves two persons.

Fried Green Tomatoes

Wash and slice
Green tomatoes. Make a batter of
1 cup flour
¾ cup milk
Salt.
Dip slices of tomato in batter and fry in hot dripping until golden brown. Allow two medium sized tomatoes for each person.

Scalloped Corn

Heat in double-boiler
1½ cups milk. Mix together
¼ cup melted butter and
¼ cup flour. Add the hot milk, stirring constantly. Then add
2 cups fresh corn cut from the cob
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar. Allow to come to boiling point and turn into baking dish. Cover with
Buttered bread crumbs. Bake 20 minutes. Serves four persons.

Do You Know These?

To Waterproof Porous Pottery

If you have a vase or flower jar that is porous enough to let water seep through and mar the table, make it waterproof by setting the bowl in the warming oven until you melt some paraffin. Then pour the melted paraffin into the warmed vase and roll or tip about until the inside is thoroughly coated. Then, when entirely cool, you may safely use this pottery container without fear of table mars. (Mrs.) M. S., Iowa.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Improving Bacon

When removing bacon from the skillet, place it for a minute on a piece of clean wrapping paper, which will absorb the surplus grease. The bacon will be daintier and more delicious. Miss M. T., Kansas.

Hose Lasts Longer

When buying hose I always darn a place one inch square on each stocking where the supporters fasten. This I find eliminates the strain on the hose, saves runs and gives the stockings a longer life.

A Colorful Frosting

In making frosting for cake, I have discovered that by moistening a pound of sugar, mixed well with two tablespoons of butter, and with strawberry preserves, instead of milk, that I have not only a frosting that tastes delicious, but one that has a lovely color.

Arresting Chair Rungs

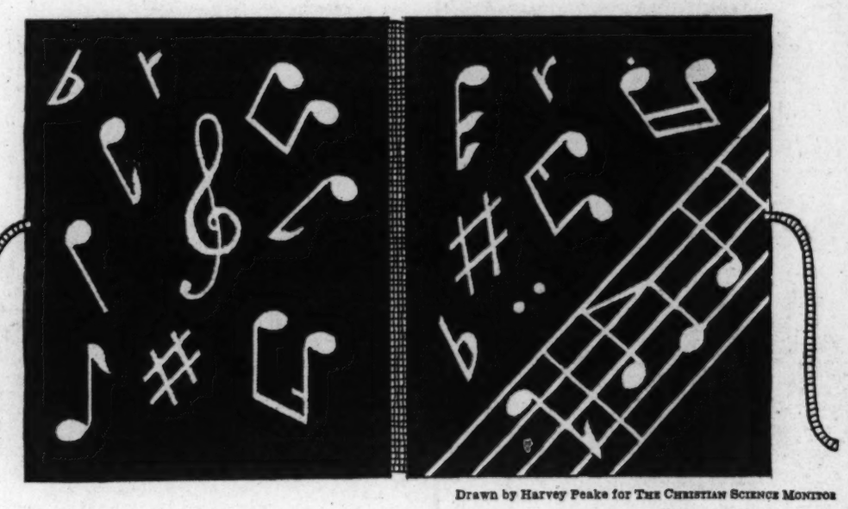
I find that rungs of chairs keep coming loose in steam-heated apartments. I make them stay in place by taking a small piece of electric tape and placing it over the end of the rung with the sticky side out. Then I gently hammer the rung—tape and all—back into place.

Canning Baked Apples

My family's appetite for baked apples seems to be inexhaustible. So in the fall, when apples are cheap, I can them baked in the following way: Remove the cores and fill the oven with big pans of apples and syrup, just as one prepares baked apples for immediate eating. When done, put them in wide-mouthed jars, cover with the boiling syrup and seal. They keep well. When ready to use place them in a baking dish and reheat thoroughly. Serve them with whipped cream and a candied cherry. Our guests think they are freshly baked.

Drying Clothes Indoors

When it is necessary to dry clothes indoors, place the clothes on a rack and turn on the electric fan. The breeze both airs and dries the clothes. Mrs. P. E. B., Minnesota



Drawn by Harvey Peake for The Christian Science Monitor

A Combination Music Rack and Portfolio—Sturdy, Decorative and Easy to Make at Home.

A Music Portfolio to Make

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is an article that is useful for two purposes and has the additional charm of being good to look at. It is a portfolio for carrying music and is a rack against which to place open music. Often music sheets are too large or too slight to sit without bending or flopping on the ordinary holder on the piano or music rack, and this portfolio takes care of that, giving them a background of sufficient size to keep them upright without trouble.

The making of the article is not difficult and will pay for any time you may put upon it. The foundation is bookbinder's board, which is so heavy it will not bend or warp. Two pieces of this are cut 11 by 14 inches in size. This is large enough to allow for the old-fashioned kind of music, the sheets of which are bigger than the later issues.

These pieces are to be hinged together with a strip of black cloth glued between the sides. This strip, when in place, should be two inches wide. Now both of the outer sides should be covered with black construction paper, neatly pasted on and lapped over the outer edges. Then two pieces of the same paper, cut to fit, are pasted on the inner sides.

The outside of the portfolio is left plain, but the inner sides are decorated with a staff, bars, notes, rests, clefs, etc. (as shown in the illustration) cut from silver paper and pasted into place. The size of the devices and the arrangement can be as you think best. Black tapes are to be fastened into the outer edges with which to tie the portfolio together. When completed it should be laid flat, between clean papers, and pressed under weight until completely dry.

Christmas Cards

with greetings by Minny M. H. Ayers, that have the true Christmas spirit. 12 lovely hand colored views and verses, boxed, $1.00 postpaid.

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10th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

STRUTWEAR
reverse fashioned
CHIFFONS
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Fascinating beauty of permanent velvety dullness and crystal clearness.
Ask for Strutwear at better stores
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Each Spoonful
of fresh cranberry sauce has an abundance of that tart-sweetness that blends so well with all other foods.
It's made this way:
"10-Minute" Cranberry Sauce (Stewed Cranberries)
Boil 2 cups of water and 1½ to 2 cups of sugar together 5 minutes, then add 4 cups Eatmor Cranberries. Boil without stirring (3 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.
Ask your dealer for *free* recipe cards.
Eatmor Cranberries
Quality Graded and Trade Marked

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ENNA JETTICK
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Other shoes in 180 sizes and widths
1 to 12 AAAAA to EEE
Stitching upon brown or black . . . soft kid or suede. Result one of *America's Smartest Walking Shoes*—correct from sun-up to sundown. True to Enna Jettick principles of fit, it's as comfortable at five o'clock as it is at nine. A postal card to us will bring you the name of the nearest dealer who carries it.
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
LISTEN: Dennis King and the Enna Jettick Orchestra every Wednesday night over N. B. C. Coast-to-Coast Hook-up
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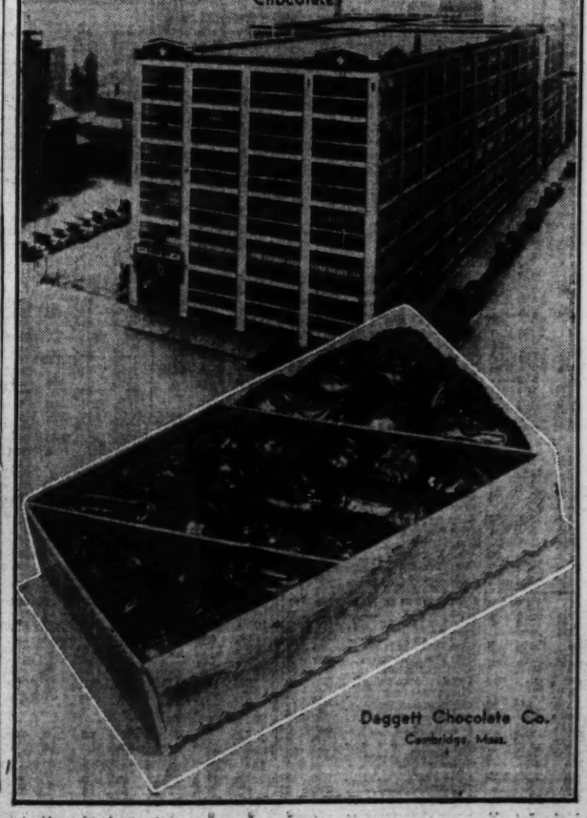
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30 BEAUTIFUL COLORS
TABLETS
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'Grown where NATURE does her BEST'
Actually fresher than market vegetables, because packed as soon as picked. Monarch canneries are located wherever the finest of each variety of vegetables grow.
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PATENTED UNDERDRESS

For KIDDIES—Size 2 to 12
Lace trimmed combination—various materials.
Style 3200

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Minneapolis, Minnesota

Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Market Operations Restricted and Prices Uneven

Commodity and Money Markets

Public Apathy In Stock Market Is Still Pronounced

No Definite Movement of Prices—Changes Are Very Narrow

By Forrest Price

It was sort of a see-saw market.

Also it was an extremely quiet one.

The way stocks dilly-dally is testing the patience of the market Jobs.

An inconsiderable number of shares, 400,000, changed hands.

It is little wonder that commission houses are forming mergers—not more than enough trading today to satisfy one self-respecting brokerage firm.

A few stocks, mostly inconspicuous, showed gains of as much as two points. U. S. Smelting was one of them. Others in this list included Bohn Aluminum, Baldwin preferred, American Agricultural Chemical and Spiegel May Stern.

Advances of a point or more were recorded by Howe Sound, Radio B. Union Pacific, United Gas Improvement preferred, Virginia Electric Power, Western Union, Procter & Gamble, Industrial Rayon, Lehigh Valley Coal preferred, Mack Trucks, Allied Chemical, Atchison, Case, Celanese and Cuban American Sugar preferred.

And some of these lost most or all of their early gains.

California Packing lost nearly 2 points. First National Stores also was a loser.

In a quiet bond market a few of the rail issues stepped up to the tune of a point to 2 points gain. The advances were attributed to the fact that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will extend loans to carriers that find themselves unable to meet early maturing obligations. Other corporate loans moved narrowly. German Government obligations were weak. This constituted about the only feature of the foreign list. U. S. Governments were quiet.

A drop of 3 cents a bushel in wheat prices late today was a feature of the commodity markets. Other grains went down with it. Cotton also was lower.

Whatever may be the reasons—and there are various and divergent ones—wheat futures dropped this week below the dollar mark for the first time in more than two months.

While this is not particularly favorable to the producer it is a welcome development for the consumer. Wheat and other food products have steadily mounted until they have made a sizable increase in the cost of living.

And this rise in food values invades the purchasing power of the people to that extent. The decline in wheat prices may not be for long, but should they remain anywhere near the present levels it will mean a more comfortable situation for the buying public.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—The stock market was able to creep a little higher today under the influence of quiet and decidedly selective buying.

Most traders seemed to be more interested in the World Series baseball contest than in equities. The proceedings were about as dull as those of the previous session. Stimulating news was scarce, and brokers reported that public apathy was still pronounced.

Stock gainers of around a point included Allied Chemical, Case, Bohn Aluminum, American Can, Western Union, Industrial Rayon, Celanese, U. S. Smelting and Howe Sound.

Spiegel May Stern got up 2, and small advances were registered by American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Consolidated Gas, du Pont, Union Carbide, General Motors, Chrysler, Johns-Manville, National Distillers, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Paramount, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Sante Fe, Southern Pacific and New York Central.

A number of issues were virtually unchanged. Standard Oil of California was a bit heavy, falling fractionally to a new low for the year. First National Stores also lost a point.

Market commentators were cautiously bullish although not in agreement as to whether Monday's reversal meant a bottom for the movement. Stocks, it was pointed out, seem to be in a position where any unexpected news development might push them sharply in either direction.

Word that President Roosevelt expected drought relief to be kept within the $525,000,000 appropriation was cheering to those who believe that the Administration may yet achieve a balanced budget.

Early estimates of freight car loadings for the last week indicated that the figures, which will be published Friday, may show a seasonal gain of around 10,000 cars. This would follow a contra-seasonal decline in the previous week.

Bond Market Sluggish

Bonds moved sluggishly today and showed little in the way of feature except strength here and there in low-priced rail issues.

The helping hand extended by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to certain carriers which were shy of funds to meet maturities shortly coming due brightened sentiment in the rail section of the market and led to advances of 1 to 2 points in issues like St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s and St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s.

The majority of changes in the corporate list were unimportant, but gains predominated. Western Unicn 5s moved up a point to 81, and Postal Telegraph 5s gained ⅞ at 45½. Prime loans were firm.

U. S. Governments continued in a narrow range under small dealings. Home Owners Loans reversed their trend of the last several sessions by moving up slightly, the 2¾s to 93.5, the 3s to 96.5 and 4s to 96.4. Farm Mortgage 3s rose 3-32ds of a point to 96.4. Treasury loans also were a shade higher.

The foreign division had no particular point of interest for traders aside from further weakness in German Governments. The 5½s yielded ¼ points to 23¾.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Oct. 2
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	108	108	108	
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	200	7⅞	7	7	7
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	300	27	26¾	26⅞	..
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
9¾	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
106¼	91⅜	3	Air Reduction	100	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101
23⅞	16⅜	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	1600	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
16⅛	5⅛	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	7¼	7	7¼	..
14⅜	5	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
18⅜	9¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	400	6¾	6½	6⅝	..
160¾	115⅛	.6	Allied Chem	400	125¾	125	125¾	124⅝
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	300	13	12½	12½	12⅜
7¾	2¼	..	Amal Leather	200	4	3⅞	4	4
55⅜	41	2	Amerada	300	43	42⅜	43	42½
41⅜	25½	..	Am Agri Chem	400	40	39	40	38
25⅛	11½	..	Am Bank Note	100	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12½
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	43	43	43	..
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	300	8½	8	8½	..
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	20½	20½	20½	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	400	98¾	98	98¾	97½
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	141⅜	141⅜	141⅜	..
40	20½	..	Am Chain pf	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
62	46¼	3	Am Chicle	200	61¼	60½	61⅛	61
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	27¼	27	27	26⅝
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
22⅝	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	14	14	14	..
10	3½	..	Am Ice	300	4	3⅞	4	3¾
45¼	28⅞	.6	Am Ice pf	200	30	29½	29½	..
1½	⅛	..	Am La France	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	100	16	16	16	..
74⅝	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	42	42	42	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	63	63	63	..
125¼	105⅜	9	Am Tel & Tel	2200	110¼	109⅜	109⅝	109⅝
27⅜	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	300	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅜
17⅛	4	..	Am Woolen	100	9	9	9	8½
83¾	36	2½g	Am Woolen pf	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
4¼	1	..	h Am Writ Pap	300	1	1	1	1⅛
17½	2⅞	..	h Am Writ Pappf	200	3¾	3½	3½	..
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	1600	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	11¼
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	33	33	33	33
95	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	300	95	94⅝	95	94⅜
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	1300	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
64⅜	46⅛	.6	Armour Ill pf n	200	61	61	61	60½
9¾	4⅜	..	Art Metal Const	80	5⅝	5	5	5
77½	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	55	54½	55	54
73¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	1900	51⅜	49½	50	50½
80	70½	5	Atchison pf	300	80¾	80	80¾	79
54½	24⅛	..	Atl Coast Line	400	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	300	24¼	23⅜	23⅜	24½
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	200	42	42	42	..
103½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1400	25	24½	24½	24¾
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	10	10	10	..
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	..
10	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	..
27⅜	15	..	Am Metal	300	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
91	73	..	Am Metal 6%	100	72	72	72	..
12¼	3⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	400	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	12	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	1600	13¼	12⅜	12⅝	13
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	17⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	54½	54½	54½	54
23⅜	⅜	..	Am Ship & Com	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
51¾	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1900	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	34⅝
125	100	11½g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	115	115	115	115
98⅛	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	97	97	97	96
26⅛	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	12½	12½	12½	13⅛
81	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	100	69	69	69	67½
			—B—					
16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	700	8	7⅞	7½	7⅝
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	600	32	30¼	30½	30
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	15½	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
37⅜	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	18	18	18	..
100	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	100	100	100	..
46½	35½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	41	41	41	41
111	95⅛	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	109
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	1200	6¾	6½	6⅝	6⅝
19⅜	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	300	18¼	18⅛	18¼	18
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	300	13	12½	12½	13
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	200	12	12	12	11⅞
19½	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
49½	25¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	2600	27⅝	26¾	26¾	27
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	100	7	7	7	..
76	18	.40	Bloomingdale	20	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
10¼	7	..	Boeing Airplane	200	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2700	53¼	51⅜	52½	50½
86	76	4	Borden	400	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	24½
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	300	21½	21	21½	21⅜
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	1100	17¼	17⅛	17	17⅛
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	300	40¼	39½	39½	39¼
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	91½	91	91½	..
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	200	50	50	50	..
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	400	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	21	20½	20½	..
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
3½	1	..	Burns Bros B	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
15¼	4	..	Burns Bros pf	180	9¼	8	9	..
22⅜	13¾	..	Byers	100	16	16	16	..
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	100	12½	12½	12½	12
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	2200	37	35½	35½	37
1⅜	½	..	Callahan Z & L	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
6⅝	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1100	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	10	30	30	30	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	2400	43⅞	41¾	42½	41¾
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	20	63	63	63	..
33⅜	22	1	Caterpillar Trac	800	27⅜	26½	26½	26¾
26⅜	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	5600	24¼	23½	23¾	23⅝
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	100	9½	9½	9½	..
32½	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	100	25½	25½	25½	25½
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	1800	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	36¾
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1600	42¾	42⅝	42¾	42⅝
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2	2	2	2
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	3	3	3	3⅛
13¼	3⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	700	5¼	4⅞	5	5
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	800	6¼	6	6	6
6¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
16	10	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	10	10	10	..
11⅝	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
17⅜	10¼	..	Chile Copper	10	15	15	15	..
69⅜	29¼	1f	Chrysler	6900	33½	32½	32⅞	32½
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	18⅝	18½	18⅝	..
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	78	78	78	78
52	44	2	City Investing	50	44	44	44	..
45	26	1	Cluett Peabody	100	28	26	26	26
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	900	14⅜	14¼	14½	14¼
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	200	12¼	12	12	12¼
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	3200	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	62	62	62	62¾
37	21½	1½	Columbia Pic vtc	400	35¾	35¼	35¼	35½
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred ipf	30	104	103½	104	102½
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	200	67¼	67	67	66¾
35½	18⅜	1	Comm Credit	100	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	28	28	28	..
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	46⅜	46	46	45½
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1600	19¾	19½	19¾	19⅝
3¾	1	..	Commwlth & So	6900	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
52⅜	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	300	34	34	34	33¾
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1200	28⅞	28½	28½	28½
5¾	1⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3	3	3	3
17½	10⅜	1½g	Consol Film I pf	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
47⅞	25	2	Consol Gas	3600	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	600	88¼	88	88¼	88½
4⅜	1½	.42b	Consol Laundries	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	3200	8¼	8	8	8
112	108	8	Consol Oil pf	100	111	111	111	..
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2⅛	⅜	..	Consol Textile	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	3	3	3	3¼
14⅝	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	100	6½	6½	6½	..
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	200	50½	50½	50½	50¼
83¼	69½	2	Cont Can	900	84¾	83⅞	84⅜	83⅞
35½	23⅝	1.20	Cont Insurance	400	28¼	28	28¼	28
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	3900	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	17¼
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	10	43	43	43	42½
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	600	64	63½	63½	63¾
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	32	32	32	32
36¼	18¾	1	Crown Cork & S	100	21½	21½	21½	21
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	..
6⅝	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerback	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	500	18⅜	18½	18½	..
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1600	8¼	7½	7½	7¾
65	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	190	58½	57¼	57¼	57½
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47½	47½	47½	..
85⅜	43½	4¼g	Curtis Pub pf	100	78½	78½	78½	79½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	900	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	7	7	7	7
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
			—D—					
34⅛	10½	..	Deere & Co	400	18	17½	17½	..
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	500	17½	17	17	16¾
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	200	22½	22½	22½	21⅞
46¼	32	2f	Dome Mines	1600	42¼	41⅜	41⅝	41¾
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	900	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
103⅞	80	2.60f	du Pont de Nem	2200	89⅞	89	89	88⅝
			—E—					
101⅜	79	4	Eastman Kodak	300	99½	99¼	99¼	99½
22½	12⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	200	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	800	23¼	22½	22⅝	22⅝
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	2500	4½	4½	4½	4¾
9⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1⅞	⅝	h	Elk Horn Coal	300	1	⅞	1	..
3¾	1	h	Elk Horn Coal pf	300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	..
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	300	15¾	13¾	13¾	15
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	200	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	15½
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
28¼	14⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	15½	15½	15½	..
23	9	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	800	16¾	16¼	16⅝	16
			—F—					
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	..
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	4	⅝ 4⅝	4⅝	4½
62	34¼	6	Fed Lt &Tr pf	50	42	42	42	42
8⅝	3⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	..
31	20	.60f	Fed d Dept Sto	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	..
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	27¾	27	27¾	27½
11	7	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	30	8½	8½	8½	..
25½	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	400	14	13½	14	14
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	600	63½	63½	63½	64¼
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	11½	11½	11½	..
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	100	8	8	8	..
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	300	20¼	20¼	20¼	..
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	1000	11⅜	11½	11⅝	11½
30⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	600	24½	23½	24½	23½
			—G—					
4⅜	1⅜	..	Gabriel Snub A	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
20	10½	..	Gamewell	10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..
11½	5⅝	..	GenAm Inv	500	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	800	33½	33¼	33½	33
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	400	15¼	14¼	14¾	14⅜
14⅜	5⅜	.50b	Gen Baking	300	8¼	8	8¼	8
10½	5	..	Gen Bronze	200	5½	5	5½	5¼
6½	2¼	..	Gen Cable	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	6500	18¼	17⅞	18	17⅞
12⅜	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1200	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	800	30	30	30	30
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
19	6¼	..	Gen G&E cv pf	100	16	16	16	..
42	24½	1	Gen Motors	10500	29	28½	28½	28½
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	102½	101½	102	102½
6⅝	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
88	73½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	20	88	87½	88	..
5⅝	2⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
45¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	24½	24½	24½	24¾
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	100	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	..
48½	25	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	100	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅜
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	900	63¾	62½	62½	62
6¾	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	..
6¾	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
28⅜	15⅜	1f	Glidden	100	23	23	23	23
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	30	102	102	102	102
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	200	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	17⅛
18	8½	1	Goodrich	200	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
51⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	800	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	20⅝
11⅝	3½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	5	5	5	4⅞
40⅝	28	1	Grant (WT)	500	29½	28½	29	28¼
33½	13½	..	Great nor pf	1500	14½	14½	14⅞	14½
18⅜	8⅜	.80b	Great Nor Ore	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
35½	25	2.40	Great West Sug	100	29	29	29	28¾
3½	⅝	..	Guatanomo Sug	200	1⅝	1½	1½	
			—H—					
26⅛	20½	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	23	23	23	..
8¼	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	5½	5	5	5⅛
52⅜	25¼	..	Hahn D S pf	1000	39½	39½	39½	..
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	300	7	7	7	6¾
101⅜	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98
6⅜	1¼	..	Hayes Body	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
96⅞	74	5	Hazel Atlas	100	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	79
125	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	124	124	124	..
68	48½	3	Hershey Choc	100	63	63	63	..
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
33¼	11	1.25g	Houdaille Her A	100	21	21	21	..
6⅞	2⅝	..	Houdaille Her B	200	4	4	4	4
29¾	13½	..	Houston Oil	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	1500	51	50	50¼	50
24½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	700	8⅜	8⅜	8½	8¾
7¼	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	300	2½	2½	2½	2½
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜	..	Ill Central	800	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	16½
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon N	1100	25¾	25½	25½	24⅜
73¾	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	55	55	55	55½
49¾	34¼	.35	Inland Steel	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	..
4¼	2¼	.10	Insuranshare Md	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15⅞	8½	..	h Interboro Rap T	4200	15½	14¾	14⅝	14⅞
11¼	4	..	Interlake Iron	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
8½	2	..	Int Agr Corp	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
140¼	131	6	Int Business M	200	139½	139½	139½	139½
46⅛	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	1900	30½	29½	29¾	29⅝
9⅛	3½	..	Int Hydroelec	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8	3¼	..	Int Merc Marine	100	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
29¼	18½	1.60	Int Nickel	6

Commerce and Finance

Carriers to Coöperate With Government in 'Reasonable Plan'

Business and Industry

Railroads Agree To 'Reasonable' Readjustments

Will Coöperate With Administration—Liberal Loans by the RFC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The railroads of the country yesterday pledged their coöperation with the Administration in any "reasonable plan" for placing them on a sounder financial and operating basis. This pledge came in answer to the request by the Interstate Commerce Commission for freight rate increases totaling approximately $172,000,000.

The railroads are disposed to cooperate with President Roosevelt in any practicable program of reorganization, declared R. V. Fletcher, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives and recognized spokesman for the carriers. Many railroad executives, however, Mr. Fletcher continued, consider some plans of Joseph B. Eastman, Transportation Coördinator, as "too advanced."

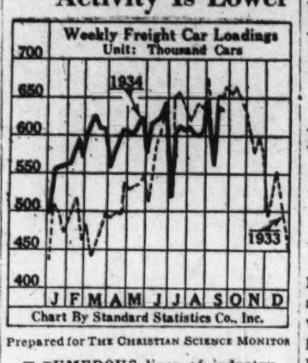
Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, declared that "the RFC would endeavor to carry the railroads along until reorganization can be effected." Evidence of a liberal lending policy was provided in an agreement to lend the Chicago & North Western Railway $7,357,000 and extend $12,029,350 of previous loans to the road for two years.

The RFC also agreed to lend $6,000,000 to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to meet interest, taxes and equipment trust obligations maturing during October. Approval of the loans was announced yesterday by the ICC. The commission must, for approval, find that applicants for RFC loans are not in need of financial reorganization.

Charles E. Denney, president of the Erie Railroad, believes that nothing is more important to business recovery than prompt improvement of the purchasing employing capacity of the railroads. In a statement he declared that, "A survey of the situation has satisfied me that, even if an increase in traffic may be expected, it could not come in time or in sufficient volume to ward off the necessity for increased revenues which we are seeking."

Although the Administration's plans for helping the carriers has not been divulged, action is expected to be expedited by the formation of the New Association of American Railroads. Equipped with assents of all important class I railroads to abide by the decision of their majority and with provision for arbitration in matters called controversial, the new association is expected to be able to deal with the Administration with an authority that has been lacking.

Freight Loadings Activity Is Lower



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NUMEROUS lines of industry continued in September to hold around August levels, and allowance for the usual seasonal trends indicates that industrial activity last month established a new low for the year.

The movement of goods so far this fall, as reflected in freight car loadings, provides little evidence of extra-seasonal increasing activity.

Expects Land Bank Assets' Liquidation In Two-Year Period

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—A distinct probability of the complete liquidation of the majority of the assets of joint stock land banks within two years is seen by Lobdell & Co., specialists in tax-exempt securities. Since eventual liquidation was made inevitable for these banks by federal legislation, they have been selling their mortgages and purchasing their own bonds at a discount in tremendous volume, states the firm.

"As of Dec. 31, 1931, the par value of outstanding bonds of the Joint Stock Land Banks was $539,978,800. As of June 30, 1934, this figure had been reduced to $315,446,340. In a period of two and one-half years, therefore, the outstanding indebtedness of Joint Stock Land Banks has been reduced more than 41 per cent," the firm states in its survey.

Perhaps a dozen of the better banks, it is said, have done such an excellent job of liquidating both their mortgages and their bonds that they may now be considered par banks, giving reasonable assurance that their remaining bondholders will be paid in full some time within the next 18 months to two years.

"About half of the banks," according to the survey, "do not appear capable of paying out in full. Orderly liquidation depends upon buying bonds in the open market, at a discount, and using the profit thus realized to pay the deficit in bond interest and operating expenses resulting from the deficit."

Demand for Tin Up as Consumers Stocks Decrease

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—In the first seven months of the current year, apparent world consumption of tin is reported at 68,641 tons compared with 71,106 tons for the like period of 1933, according to the Hague Statistical Office. In addition, invisible or consumers stocks have been reduced in the United States by some 8000 tons which has passed into use, so that actual consumption has increased.

The better demand is largely accounted for by the improvement in automobile production which, during the two periods under review, accounted for over 2000 tons of the increase.

Tin consumption by individual countries is given in the following table for the 12 months ended July:

	1933 Long Tons	1934 Long Tons
United States	46,519	52,046
United Kingdom	18,368	20,915
Germany	8,824	10,788
France	10,027	9,466
U. S. S. R.	3,390	4,933
Italy	3,692	4,000
British India	2,017	2,000

Total world consumption for the 12 months ended July, 1934, was 124,800 tons compared with 110,221 tons for the year ended July, 1933.

France to Bar Export Of War-Needed Metals

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP)—France has decided to store metals needed in time of war.

The Government's fear of the scarcity of materials to equip the army led President Lebrun to decree a prohibitive export tax on waste copper, aluminum, zinc, nickel and tin.

Aluminum is the only one of these metals which is produced extensively in France. The action follows similar measures taken by Germany, officials said.

Land Bank Assets May Be Liquidated Within Two Years

Have Been Selling Mortgages and Buying Own Bonds in Great Volume

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Complete liquidation of the majority of the assets of Joint Stock Land Banks within two years is now a distinct probability, according to a special report just issued by Lobdell & Company.

Since eventual liquidation was made inevitable for these banks by federal legislation, they have been selling their mortgages and purchasing their own bonds at a discount in tremendous volume, states the firm.

"As of Dec 31, 1931, the par value of outstanding bonds of the Joint Stock Land Banks was $539,978,800. As of June 30, 1934, this figure had been reduced to $315,446,340. In a period of two and one-half years, therefore, the outstanding indebtedness of Joint Stock Land Banks has been reduced more than 41 per cent."

Perhaps a dozen of the better banks, it is said, have done such an excellent job of liquidating both their mortgages and their bonds that they may now be considered par banks, giving reasonable assurance that their remaining bondholders will be paid in full some time within the next 18 months to two years.

The Lobdell & Co. analysis asserts that the rapid rate of debt retirement, plus the publicity given to the better banks, may lead many bondholders to believe liquidation on the basis of 100 cents on the dollar will be accomplished throughout all banks in the system. The firm does not believe this is possible in all cases, and cites a number of obstacles in the way of orderly liquidation and complete debt payment.

"About half of the banks," according to the survey, "do not appear capable of paying out in full. Orderly liquidation depends upon buying bonds in the open market, at a discount, and using the profit thus realized to pay the deficit in bond interest and operating expenses resulting from delinquent loans. A majority of the banks now find themselves faced with the necessity of selling their mortgages for cash to the Federal Land Banks at discounts varying from 10 to 20 per cent in different localities, and buying their bonds at about the same discount in the open market, largely eliminating the margin of profit which they have previously depended upon to help pay bond interest and operating expenses.

"Furthermore, the $2,000,000,000 fund available from the Federal Mortgage Corporation is understood to be practically all committed and it will require a new Congressional authorization to supply additional funds for further refinancing. This may mean a delay of several months."

Electric Output Has Slight Rise

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 — Electricity produced by the electric light and power industry for the week ended last Saturday increased slightly more than seasonal to a total of 1,648,976,000 kilowatt hours, reports the Edison Electric Institute today. Output is at its regular seasonal low, however, and is following along the same pattern as the last few years.

Output showed a loss of 0.2 per cent, compared with the corresponding week last year, when production was 1,652,811,000 kilowatt hours, as compared with a loss of 0.5 per cent the preceding week. An increas ein New England from -8.8 per cent the week before to -5.9 per cent the past week, reflected increased activity in the textile mills. In other sections of the country production remained about the same except for a recession on the west coast and an increase in the southern states.

Treasury Deficit Now $541,671,971

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—A deficit of $541,671,971 was recorded by the Treasury at the end of the first quarter of the 1935 fiscal year on Sept. 29. According to figures issued at the Treasury, expenditures for that period were $1,495,571,502, as compared with receipts of $953,899,530.

At the end of September last year the deficit was $237,493,083, while for the quarter receipts totaled $672,001,525 and expenditures $909,494,608.

The feature of the first quarter of this year was the rapidly mounting volume of emergency expenditures. For July, August and September these costs amounted to $828,383,747, as compared with $295,128,150 the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Commodity Prices Highest Since September 1, 1930

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—Striking the highest point in 49 months, or since Sept. 1, 1930, Dun's index number of wholesale commodity prices reached $170.032 on Oct. 1. It continued the upward trend for the fifth month, and maintained the level above that of the year preceding for the eighteenth consecutive month.

The current index is higher by 4.6 per cent than the $162.632 recorded on Oct. 1, 1933, and 24.5 per cent and 24.6 per cent, respectively, in excess of the 1932 and 1931 comparative figures. It exceeded the 1930 position by only 1.1 per cent, and failed by 11.5 per cent to reach the Oct. 1, 1929, index, which registered $192.204.

British Expert Says Raising Prices by Inflation Is Wrong

Not Only Illusory but Positively Harmful, Declares Prof. Lionel Robbins—Way Out Is to Fix Sterling on Gold and Cut Production Costs

By Everard Cotes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mr. Lionel Robbins, Professor of Economics in the University of London, sees the possibility of using the restoration of the gold standard as a lever to lift Britain back to prosperity.

Professor Robbins is a recognized economic expert. He is also in a position to take an independent view of this highly controversial question.

His conclusions carry weight. They are also important as indicating authoritatively the events to be expected if those like Professor Robbins who want to restore the gold standard should get their way.

Professor Robbins, it may be added, differs from some other exponents of the gold standard in thinking this system ought to be adopted completely from the start. His arguments are set out in a volume entitled "The Great Depression."

The main problem Professor Robbins dissects is one that troubles every British producer, be he farmer or industrialist. It is that of how to redress the present disequilibrium between low price of commodities and high cost of production. In other words it is how to make business pay.

Fix Sterling on Gold Basis

Professor Robbins's advice is to fix sterling exchange on a gold basis by international arrangement at the lowest rate possible and then to cut down internal costs of production until business can be done at a profit.

"The first essential of world recovery," Professor Robbins says, "is some degree of stabilization of the foreign exchanges. . . . The countries which are now off the gold standard will do well to follow the example set by France in 1927 rather than that set by the British in 1925 in bringing about a final stabilization of exchanges." Professor Robbins thus appears to suggest that endeavor should be made to do as France did in 1927 in choosing one-fifth of the prewar parity for its postwar currency, rather than as Britain did in 1925 when it went back to the high parity of 1913.

Professor Robbins uncompromisingly rejects inflation as a means of raising prices. To take as objective, he says, "to raise prices from their present level to the level of the preslump period . . . is not merely illusory but positively harmful. . . . One of the main causes of the present difficulties was the inflationary boom of 1927-29. To raise prices from their present level to the level of the preslump period would be to run the risk of repetition of this disaster. . . . If recovery gets going . . . one of the main tasks of the monetory authorities will be to prevent it flaring up into a wild boom whose collapse might well be associated with consequences even more disastrous than anything which has happened in the past depression."

Professor Robbins thus appears to think that inflation might not only restore temporary industrial prosperity, but go beyond this point to that of harmfully intoxicating the beneficiaries. It is a prospect which many depressed British workers might be not unwilling to face. Its main opponents are the bond-holders whose interests Professor Robbins suggests were one of the reasons for Britain's return in 1925 to the gold standard at what he agrees was too high a parity. There was on that occasion, he says, "some regard for what was thought to be justice to the bond-holders." Nevertheless other facts also are pertinent.

France in 1927 and Japan in 1932 adopted in full measure the inflation which Professor Robbins rejects. British consular reports subsequent to those dates refer to "the abounding prosperity" of France in 1928-29 and to "Japanese goods in great variety flooding markets all over the world," after the inflation of the yen had become effective.

Professor Robbins denounces the British Government's policy of attempting to raise prices by means of restricting supplies. He describes what is being done in this respect in the United Kingdom in regard to agricultural produce as comparable in its sortsightedness to Germany's treatment of its Jews.

Hits Exchange Control

Regarding existing British systems of import licenses, exchange controls and quotas (quantitative restriction of imports), Professor Robbins says, "before the world can hope for general recovery, these obstacles at least must be swept away." The United Kingdom Government might not agree to this, but not many British economists are now prepared to declare outright that Professor Robbins is wrong in his condemnation of this system.

In general Professor Robbins does not appear to deny that revision to the gold standard would have to be followed by (1) some reduction in wages, (2) some curtailment of the powers of trades unions, and (3) bankruptcies of "a certain proportion of the producers of products whose prices have fallen."

Professor Robbins does not indicate the extent of overindebtedness he would regard as calling for the selling up of the debtor. But reasons have been adduced by his critics for concluding that insolvencies would have to be on a very large scale. It is pointed out that the general burden (as represented in goods and services) of monetary debts dating from 1920 has been trebled in Britain since that year owing at least in some measure to rise in the purchasing value of sterling.

The World's Business

NRA Reorganization

III

PRICE fixing as authorized under various names in the NRA system is bad enough as a bar to progress. But that is only one retrograde feature of the existing codes. The other is the conglomerate items collectively called production control. This is the twin sister of price control. For, in the words of the NRA Research and Planning Division in considering the cotton textile industry, it "reinforces and prods up the price structure . . . by restricting the supply to what will move at satisfactory prices." Under Mr. Henderson this division of the NRA (which was unfairly treated in the quotations from its report on the cotton textile industry) can be pretty blunt!

The effect of price-fixing on the consumer was dealt with in our last article. It makes for a limited market. Thus it is indirectly responsible for the perpetuation of the 10,000,000 unemployment problem. The way to add to business and therefore to create jobs is by cutting down prices to reach new customers. An example appeared in the newspapers yesterday. Great Britain experimented with a shilling charge for long distance telephoning. The result in the increase of a much neglected business is described as "astonishing." The case of the pants pressers under the NRA before the price provisions on service industries were waived has been made familiar in our experience. Rather than pay the increased price, I for one made an effort to press my own pants. Apparently many others did the same; for my tailor called on me sometime ago, and said he had gone out of business. "There's nothing in it," he said laconically.

Forms of production control such as those limiting the installation of new machinery, however, are a *direct* cause of employment. More than any other factor, they have contributed to the stagnation of the heavy industries, which is now acknowledged to be the heart of the unemployment problem. How could it be otherwise? How are the heavy industries to revive without orders? The line of causation between production control and joblessness is straight enough for even a schoolboy to appreciate. Price fixing and machine limitation are deflationary aspects of a recovery program which was theoretically aimed at reflation.

Production controls fly under different names. Roughly they are divided into two main categories: those depending upon the allotment of production quotas to individual members of the industry and those depending upon uniform limitations on machine hours.

One naturally wonders how the quotas are decided upon. In general the division is determined on the basis of estimates of expected consumption during a forthcoming period. But the market is not determined on the basis of the potential absorption of the product of the American people. Not at all. The market is determined on the basis of what could be sold at certain artificial prices. The quota system has turned out to be nothing but a device to prod up, as the NRA board says, an inflated price level by cutting down production to match the curtailed demand.

Thirty-six out of the first 280 approved codes contain specific restrictions on the installation of new machinery or on any increase in productive capacity. These restrictions fall into four classes:

(a) Direct prohibition on an extension of capacity (steel code);

(b) Requirement of authorization for an extension of capacity (19 codes);

(c) Provisions which make the code authority the arbiter on the extension of capacity (18 codes);

(d) Restriction by agreement (motor-vehicle storage and parking code).

The steel code provides that no member shall initiate construction of any new plant furnace, open-hearths, or Bessemer plant without presidential permission. The cotton textile industry figures among the industries which have handed over the say about capacity increase to the code authority.

But there is another provision more or less general to the codes which results in precisely the same limitation on new equipment. This is the restriction of the number of hours a week during which machinery may be used. It is the heart of the cotton code. Clearly, with machine powers restricted, there is not the same incentive to put in new machinery. Perhaps without the provision the incentive would not be present. For when entire industries are banded together in pools, they can control the terms of competition, and one of those terms is bound to be a truce to the constant turnover of new machinery before the old machinery has been used to the full. But the incentive is positively atrophied with machine hour limitation. It puts a premium on obsolete equipment.

H. B. E.

Improved Tone In Wool Markets Throughout World

More Inquiries Reported but Volume Is Still Restricted—Prices Steady

There is a better tone in the wool markets of the world. As yet the improvement is not pronounced in the domestic markets, but there is a little more inquiry reported and a few mills have been buying a little wool.

For the limited volume of business which is presently being done, there is sufficient wool available on a basis which is reasonably low.

Manufacturers have been expecting a further decline in government "controlled" wool prices. Those who have had the control of these prices under their supervision, however, say that prices would not be reduced unless the foreign markets should show a further substantial decline.

At the present moment wools in the foreign market are giving a better account of themselves than they were. Reports at hand from London indicate a better tone in the market there for all descriptions, with best merinos bringing close to the closing rates of the previous series. Crossbreds, also, are a bit better than at the opening, unless for fine crossbreds which are in least demand of any description. There is a better tone reported at the sales in Brisbane this week.

England continues to be the biggest buyer of the staple in all the various markets, although Japan is probably the heaviest operator still in Australia. Continental countries, including Germany, are taking wool sparingly in the primary markets down under.

Demand for manufactured goods in the various cutting-up markets still is erratic and gives little indication of any very definite trend so far as lightweight lines are concerned. although there is a little interest reported in small quantities of goods for the heavyweight season.

There has been some interest shown in Texas 12-months fine wools, both in the local market and in the case of wools still warehoused in Texas as well. Sales of these wools have been made generally around the 60-cent, clean basis, delivered mills or dealers' lofts.

Elsewhere through the West, there are occasional lots of wool being sold, but the local dealers are inclined to view the future with more or less confidence, in consequence of the heavy slaughter of sheep in the drought areas, which is progressing at the rate of 38,000 head daily. Unquestionably, the clip of this country will be very considerably reduced next year over that of the current year.

Noils and wastes have been rather slow of sale.

Carpet wools are in moderate demand. Most mills are fairly well covered on current needs and are not keen operators on forward contracts.

New York Banks Hold More Federal Issues

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—All but one of the first six metropolitan banks and trust companies to report their condition as of Sept. 29 show increases in holdings of U. S. Government obligations for the third quarter.

Including RFC debentures, Government holdings of the five institutions ranged from 24 per cent to 44 per cent of total assets, compared with from 23 per cent to 39 per cent on June 30, the date of the last statement. Government holdings of the five institutions as a whole increased by $56,652,000 in the quarter.

Of the six banks, only one showed a gain in gross deposited, while the other five disclosed reductions ranging from less than $100,000 to more than $27,000,000.

The condition statements were voluntary on the part of the banks, the controller having issued no call.

Exports of Rubber Products Increase

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—A 32 per cent increase in exports of rubber manufactures in August, as compared with the like month a year ago, was reported today by the Commerce Department Leather-Rubber-Shoe Division.

The August exports also were 17 per cent above the total for July. The August exports totaled $2,038,746, July $1,746,386, and August, 1933, $1,540,932.

The department said the increase in August over July greatly exceeds the seasonal trend, which amounted to about 2 per cent.

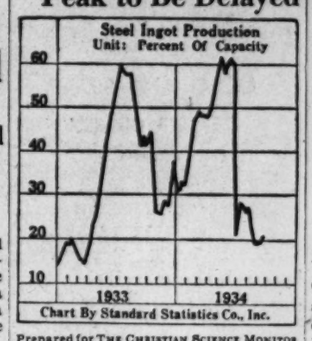
United States exports of rubber products for the first eight months of 1934 amounted to $14,707,608, an increase of 43 per cent over the total of $10,246,069 in the corresponding period of 1933 and of 28 per cent over the total of $11,501,723 in the first eight months of 1932.

Says Transit Concern Has Violated Securities Act

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—John J. Burns, chief counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, said today the commission had information that more than $1,000,000 of an unlicensed bond issue of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation had been sold outside New York State in violation of the Securities Act of 1933.

Mr. Burns outlined the Trade Commission's investigation of the bond issue distribution in opening a hearing today before the commission on the commission's refusal to license the bond issue. Attorneys for the transit corporation have claimed the issue was sold entirely within New York State and was therefore not a violation of the Securities Act.

Steel Operations Peak to Be Delayed



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE fall peak in steel operations will be somewhat delayed this year, probably until the last of October, when the automobile industry will begin taking larger tonnages for production on 1935 models.

On the basis of present indications, it is doubtful that the highest rate attained this fall will exceed 40 per cent of capacity.

Davison Reëlected President of The N. Y. Clearing House

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—George W. Davison, chairman of Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, was reëlected president of the New York Clearing House Association at the annual meeting yesterday. Albert A. Tilney, chairman of the board of Bankers Trust Company, was elected chairman of the Clearing House committee, succeeding Percy H. Johnston, president of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company.

Other members of this committee, headed by Mr. Tilney, are F. Abbot Goodhue, president of the Bank of Manhattan Company; Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank; James H. Perkins, chairman of the National City Bank, and Walter E. Frew, chairman of the Corn Exchange National Bank.

Alex H. Ardrey, vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company, was reelected secretary, and Charles E. Bacon, manager. Edward L. Beck is to continue as assistant manager and Charles A. Hanna as examiner.

The manager's report for the year ended Sept. 30 shows total clearings of $162,725,332,613, compared with $154,571,822,373 in 1933. This is the first increase over the preceding year since 1929 when the high record for all time was $456,937,947,313. Aggregate exchanges of checks for the 81 years ended Sept. 30 are $7,322,828,074,543.

Western Railroads To Reduce Rates On Feed and Live Stock

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today authorized railroads serving 21 western and southwestern states to reduce rates on feed and live stock in drought areas.

The authorization covers the counties in the various states which were subject to the reduced rates in effect prior to Sept. 1. The rates expired at that time and the railroads refused to renew them.

At conferences, however, between Department of Agriculture officials, Commissioner Clyde B. Aitchison and railroad officials, an agreement was reached that rates on feed should be reduced until April 30, 1935, and upon live stock until Dec. 31, 1934.

Rates on hay, alfalfa, millet, soya bean hay and cow pea hay are to be 66⅔ per cent of the hay rate and for other types of feed 50 per cent of the hay rate.

The reduced rates are not retroactive to the Sept. 1 date.

Treasury Bill Rate Average Is 28 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The $75,000,000 of the 182-day Treasury bills recently offered was oversubscribed about three times, the total amount applied for being $243,169,000 of which $75,038,000 was accepted.

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.879, equivalent to a rate of about 0.24 per cent annum, to 99.844, equivalent to a rate of about 0.31 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter price was accepted.

The average price of Treasury bills to be issued is 99.857 and the average rate is about 0.28 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Traffic Through Panama Canal Increases 8.5 P. C.

PANAMA, Oct. 3 (AP)—Traffic through the Panama Canal in September increased 8.5 per cent over August and 13 per cent over September, 1933.

Ships which passed through the canal last month paid $1,948,000 in tolls.

Brazil to Seek Foreign Markets For Farm Goods

Forms New Trade Council —Seeks Reciprocal Pacts —The Coffee Problem

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 3 (By U. P.)—Creation of the Federal Council of Foreign Trade indicates a fundamental change in Brazil's commercial activities, a basic lesson learned from the depression when the nation realized with a jolt that most of her eggs were in one basket.

The vital problem of Brazilian economics today is to find markets for a more diversified agriculture. The new council must solve that problem by studying means to expand trade of products other than coffee.

Foreign business men have long contended that Brazil devoted too much attention to the pet coffee industry, neglecting opportunities in other spheres of agriculture and industry. The drop in coffee prices broke the basket of eggs, and was an industrial set-back and a national catastrophe.

Has Broad Powers

The federal trade council, responsible directly to President Getulio Vargas, is only advisory, but is expected to wield considerable influence for it will act officially in negotiations with foreign trade missions.

Besides proposing agreements and treaties with other countries, the council is empowered to "enter into direct understandings . . . with competent bodies abroad in order to make effective any combination that might increase Brazil's exports."

The President, ministers of foreign affairs, treasury, agriculture and commerce, are active members, and in addition there is a representative of the Bank of Brazil, the Commercial Association and three others selected for recognized competence.

The council is formed in three divisions: Credit and Publicity; Production, Tariffs and Transportation; and Commerce and Trade Agreements.

Stretching from the equator to sub-tropical zones, Brazil is climatically capable of raising a wide variety of farm products, grains, fruits and tobacco. Vast grazing lands in the interior give meats, hides and skins. Timber in the north provides some of the hardest wood in the world, rubber and wax.

Look to Foreign Marts

The work of the federal council will be directed on finding how to unload these products abroad. Heretofore, the nation has been dependent on coffee shipments for foreign exchange. National effort has been turned to bolster coffee prices through destruction of surplus stocks.

The question today is whether expansion of other products and foreign markets by means of reciprocal and other trade agreements will pull Brazil from the morass into which she fell when coffee prices collapsed.

As the official authority for propaganda and recommendations about external and internal questions relating to foreign markets, the Federal Council of Trade fills a long want. Its simple organization and regular weekly meetings offer hope for speedy solution of Brazil's economic difficulties.

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DURING the past four weeks the stock recommendations of leading financial authorities have centered about 12 issues. The names of these favored stocks, the prices at which they are recommended, and the number of services which have advised their purchase are given in the current UNITED OPINION Bulletin.
Experience has shown that stocks recommended by three or more financial experts almost invariably show better than average appreciation.
TO introduce to you the UNITED OPINION method of stock forecasting—so successful during the past 14 years—we shall be glad to send you without obligation this list of 12 outstanding stocks—a list available through no other source.
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WANTED, a furnished apartment in or near Boston, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, for 4 or 5 months. M. L. CHAMBERLAIN, Lemanna Farm, Harvard, Mass.

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NEW YORK CITY—Beautifully furnished, 9 rooms, 4 baths, exclusive cooperative apartment building on East River; 3 exposures; reasonable; references. Telephone Wickersham 2-0689.

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NEW YORK CITY, E. 72nd St.—11 rooms, 4 baths; high-class cooperative building; 18th floor; 4 exposures; very reasonable; references. Telephone MRS. DURANT, Plaza 3-5050.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Unfurnished apartment, 3 rooms and bath, $35 month: first floor, private residence. Write OWNER, 31 Treno St.

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A MEETING for the nomination of directors and to receive proposed amendments to the by-laws will be held at the bank on October the 8th, 1934, at 4:30 p. m.
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BROOKLINE, St. Paul St.—Attractive, sunny room with family of two adults; breakfast optional. Asp. 0588.

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FIRST-CLASS mechanic wishes position as mechanic or chauffeur. Call Highlands 3486 (Roxbury, Mass.).

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COLLEGE graduate, 23, desires position as companion, tutor or social secretary; like people and strange places. Box F-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CULTURED American woman desires position with family; home maker, companion; drives car; anywhere. 42 Livingston Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.

EXPERIENCED worker wishes position as companion or helper; free to travel; Christian Scientists preferred. M. BRUCK, 4371 Matilda Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. C.

GENERAL housekeeper (colored) wishes work; good cook, go anywhere, sleep in; good references. Call RIDLEY, Audubon 3-9581, N. Y. C.

NEW YORK CITY—Girl, colored, part, whole time; cooking; city-suburbs; willing; references. AGATHA HEDGES, 201 E. 103rd, Apt. 15.

N. Y. C.—Young woman desires position, experienced buying and selling exclusive merchandise; interior decorating; business education. Mornings 2-6929 mornings.

PRACTICAL attendant, companion, housekeeper; Christian Scientist preferred; used to care of young children and sewing. Write Box B-32, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY, thoroughly competent, 11 years' experience, anxious serve secretary-stenographer, general office capacity; prefer Baltimore or Boston. Box 40, 1001 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

CONFIDENTIAL, stenographic service; addressing, mimeographing, multigraphing, court reporting; rates reasonable. MISS L. DELL SETTLES, 528 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Tel. Capital 7793. Established since 1924.

SOLOISTS

EXPERIENCED soprano soloist wishes church position. Location immaterial. Write Box N-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

SUMMER BOARD

WINNIPESAUKEE HOUSE
Weirs, N. H. Near Water
Excellent Cuisine Rates $15.00 and Up

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EXPERIENCED college voice instructor, glee club director, corrective diction for defective speech. Write Box N-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FRENCH classes by Mlle. Grémillot (Sorbonne). Trial lesson Thurs. 6-8 p. m.; Sat., 10:30-12 m. Classes to follow: Tues. 7-8:30; Sat., 10:30-12. Spring Sec. Sch., 755 Boylston Street, Boston. Ken. 5791.

PIANOFORTE—VOICE—HARMONY
RAYEL GORDON
15 Duke Street, Mattapan
270 Huntington Ave., Boston Call Blu. 5776

PROFESSIONAL pianist will supervise practice of young students. For full particulars write H-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

RUTH STREETER
Contralto
Teacher of Voice
Steinert Hall Studio, Boston COM. 5060

TRUCKING

A. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 26 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 3-4703. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston Street, Boston. Han. 3121.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE
Earn more money with the Season's Sensational Success—21 Copper Plate, Steel-die Christmas Folders $1. Costs 50c a box. Good profits. Different! Smart! Beautiful! Exquisite Mother Pearl Engravings, Handmade paper, Tricky Silhouettes, Air Brush Poinsettias, Appealing Snow Scenes, Gift Wrappings, Children's Asst. Artistic Personal Line. Samples Sent. SUNSHINE ART, Dept. CM, 206 Broadway, New York.

Christmas Cards, 100% profit selling wonderful 21 folder $1, assortment, Gift Wrapping, Comic, Everyday boxes. Bonuses. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Schwer, 7810 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Cards, 100% profit selling beautiful 21-folder $1, assortment. Also Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Bluebird Studios, Dept. CSS, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit; bonuses selling famous 21-folder assortment; other boxes, stationery; sample offer. DOROTHEA ANTEL SUNSHINE GREETINGS, 55 West 42nd, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
Complete line, 7 different assortments; sell 12 cards for 25c; big commissions. HELIX CO., 300 4th Ave. (near 23d St.), New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Excellent Opportunity

Woman, 30 to 40, for educational service; salary to start. Write fully in confidence to PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, Suite 1000, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

CREST REALTY CO.
9411-25 Wilshire Boulevard
Beverly Hills, California CR. 5158
EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

CHICAGO FOR LOS ANGELES
11-room house, income apartments, good future value; $175 month; price $12,500; mortgage $5500, 5%, 5 years to run; equity of $7000; want clear house or good income and assume.

DENVER FOR LOS ANGELES
A lovely English home, 4 bedrooms, 3 baths, best residential district; cost over $40,000, is clear; beautiful garden; want nice home Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Brentwood; may assume.

BALDWIN PARK, N. Y.
Delightful 4-bedroom house on large corner; beautiful furnishings; all clear; will trade for Los Angeles and assume; prefer large grounds.

NEW MEXICO
1 acre on main highway; good small house, beautiful shade trees; ideal site for auto court with oil station; only $3800; some trade part payment; also beautiful stucco modern house, nicest in town; beautiful grounds, $8500; good Los Angeles trade part payment.

EL PASO FOR LOS ANGELES
5-room brick house; good district; only $3000; mortgage $1200; want city or country property.

SAN DIEGO FOR LOS ANGELES
One of the finest country homes here, 8½ acres, beautifully landscaped; priceless trees, 12-room house, true Spanish; beauty in every detail; cost over $85,000; mortgage $32,000; want Los Angeles home or income for equity; will assume.

DOWNTOWN LONG BEACH
Income property, perfect condition; worth $100,000 today; clear; will trade for a good ranch and assume.

Auto Camp on Highway 66 and 85. 2050 No. Fourth St., Albuquerque, New Mexico. 16 modern cabins. This court has made $40,000 since 1928 and gross receipts since Jan. 1st this year approximately $4000; want lower altitude; consider California property part payment; only $22,000.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 4022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESMEN WANTED

STARK NEEDS 1000 SALESMEN QUICK. CASH COMMISSION PAY Weekly. Hundreds make $200.00 in month. Easy. Interesting Outdoor Work. SPARE TIME or Full Time. No Cash or Experience needed. Write quick for FREE Sales Making Outfit and WEEKLY PAY Plan. If you can't sell—BUY Stark Trees. WRITE FOR CATALOG. Stark Nurseries, Box C15, Louisiana, Mo.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN GOOD COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie and hosiery; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CORP., 324 South Market, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HOTEL-CLUB and RESTAURANT MANAGER, OFFICE MANAGER or ASSISTANT MANAGER with world-wide experience, also as kitchen steward, specializing in American plan hotels, desires to give his services for executive work of great responsibilities to high-class hotel, restaurant, department store, educational institution, sanatorium, industrial cafeteria or catering establishment; single, speaks several languages. Write Box W-20, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Kents Dining Room
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.
Other Kents Restaurants
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave.
Established 1903

CRANFORD

A Modern Delicatessen and Dairy where you will be able to buy the real home-prepared salads and delicacies.
The Cranford Delicatessen
10 EASTMAN STREET
Opposite Cranford Theater

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
350 ELMWOOD AVENUE
Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
and ANTIQUE SHOP
Lunch 35c-50c Dinner 65c-85c
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, 85c-$1.00
426 MAIN STREET ORANGE 5-6169

The Fall is rich in FICTION
Rent a Good
BOOK
Post's
New Picture Puzzles just in.
370 MAIN ST. 560 CENTRAL AVE.

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
A Full line of Children's Shoes
Sizes 1-8 $2.50 - $3.45
534 MAIN STREET

LANG COMPANY
For over 30 years.
Plumbing and Heating
for The Oranges
407 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3106

C. A. LUND
JEWELER
We buy old gold
Open 9-6—Saturdays 9-9
616 CENTRAL AVE. *Near Harrison St.*

SUBURBAN FASHION SHOPS
DRESSES—SUITS—HATS
Reasonably Priced
34 BRICK CHURCH PLAZA OR. 4-4422

CAPE COD FARMS PRODUCTS
Jams, Jellies, Marmalades, Wild Fruit Special. Made from Old New England Recipes.
HALSEY & MACDONALD, Inc.
615 Central Avenue Or. 4-1477

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Hairdressing
and
Beauty Culture
in all its branches.
14 HARRISON ST. OR. 4-8330

Charles Beauty Shop, Inc.
Special on Permanent Waves
263 Central Ave. Or. 3-8583-8584

SWANK HAT SHOP
Leaders in Style and Quality
HATS MODERATELY PRICED
FOR THE THRIFTY WOMAN
5 Harrison Street Or. 3-5453

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
46 E. PALISADE AVENUE

HACKENSACK

The Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits
216-216½-218 Main St.

HOBOKEN

COLUMBIA TRUST CO.
14th St. and Washington St., Hoboken
SOUND PRINCIPLES
COURTEOUS SERVICE
Open an account with us.

IRVINGTON

Charles Girrbach
(Mrs. Girrbach, Proprietor)
Offers a Complete Line of
FINE FURNITURE
21 Years in Irvington
861 Springfield Avenue
Telephone ESsex 2-4331

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
296 CENTRAL AVENUE
We carry Men's
ARCH PRESERVER
SHOES
See Arch Preserver Advertising in Magazine Section

MISS SCHAEFER'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR
662 BERGEN AVENUE Dela. 3-9145
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Experienced Operators
Your Patronage Is Appreciated

Scientific Eye Examination—Glasses Fitted
DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Eyesight Specialist Optometrist-Optician
Hours: 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Wednesday 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
3 SHERMAN PLACE
Near cor. of Central Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Metropolitan Hardware Co.
722 BERGEN AVENUE

Timely Fall Sale
Ending October 13th
JESSIE T. MITCHELL
Dress Shop
700 BERGEN AVENUE
Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings

GATE'S MILLINERY
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Hats specially priced until Oct. 15th
92 MONTICELLO AVENUE

MAPLEWOOD

We have no customers whose patronage is more welcome or appreciated or whom it is a greater pleasure to serve than Monitor readers.
Constance Harris
179 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE
Women's and Children's Apparel
Knox Hats
Mark Cross Gloves
Gold Stripe Hosiery
Munsingwear Underwear
Lady Grayshire Gowns and Wellesley Frocks
Handcraft Knitwear
Bryn Mawr Slips
FOR CHILDREN
Kaynee Suits
Sampeck Suits
Cinderella Dresses
Yants Wear
Romper (Shoes)
Tom Sawyer Shirts
Briar Club Coats
Your inspection is cordially invited

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.
Twenty-ninth Anniversary Sale
Special Prices on All Canned Fruits, Vegetables and Fish
177 Maplewood Ave. S. O. 2-4300, 4301, 4302

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 3-2788-W. 9-11 daily except Saturday.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

MONTCLAIR FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
16-18 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
MOVING-STORAGE-PACKING-SHIPPING
MONTCLAIR 2-0040

COLLEGE ROW WOOL FROCKS
Snug-fitted frocks of soft wool . . . Diagonal Plaids, Checks, Stripes, Gold-Flecked Fabrics, Worsted Knits . . . Blouse and Skirt Styles, Three-Piece Sweater Suits and One-Piece Frocks, $5.95—$12.95.
MISS FRANCES SHOP
470 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Montclair 2-0449

Live at the
SEYMOUR HOUSE
7 Seymour Street, Montclair, N. J.
Near Lackawanna Station
Rooms with or without bath; also suites. Board optional. Wholesome food.
A Home of Contentment

ELISE POWELL
MARINELLO GRADUATE
Latest Hair Styling. All Branches of Beauty Culture, Nine years in Montclair. Mar-Del Scientific Beauty Service.
20 Church Street Tel. Mtclr. 2-7110

STYLE—QUALITY—PRICE
Grace M. Cunningham
497 BLOOMFIELD AVE.
Millinery for the Matron, Youthful Matron and the Stylish Miss
Priced to Meet Today's Trend
Materials and Workmanship as Usual—the Best

Cardell's Service Station
Gas—Oils—Lubrication
Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires
325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Ave.
Phone Montclair 2-9284

FINE FURNITURE SLIP COVERS
WILLIAM A. HANSEN
UPHOLSTERER
127 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-0574
RE-UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES

Redgwood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dietitians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

Mrs. Theresa M. Clemens
"The Modiste"
The better dressmaking at prices to meet prevailing conditions.
Rooms 5 and 7, Hinck Building
Telephone, 2-4537 Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-8399 Orange 2-8399

We Buy OLD GOLD
Kroll-Tierney, *Jewelers*
Do Not Sell to Strangers
43 CHURCH STREET

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
28 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Fuel for the Home
A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE
R. H. SEE COAL CO.
131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Telephone—MONTCLAIR—2-0019
COAL FUEL OIL WOOD
PHONE MONT. 2-0764

The Home Electrical Shop
House Wiring—Appliances
Fixtures—Radio
393 Bloomfield Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats. Mail orders filled. Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates $1 lb. Our tea room cannot be excelled. Luncheons and dinners served.
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair. Montclair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 3-8464.

The Cecil Coffee House
Luncheons — Teas — Dinners
Open from 11:30 to 8 o'clock
129 Watchung Avenue Tel. Mtclr. 2-8708
No Alcoholic Beverages Served

WAMSUTTA
PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
THE FINEST OF COTTONS
Wamsutta Sheets
Order Christmas Monogramming Now
The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. Clegg
428 Bloomfield Ave.
Montclair, N. J.

DOROTHY CHADWICK
Luncheon *Dinner*
77 Orange Road
MONT. 2-8053 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

BE WISE—BUY NOW
CANNED GOODS SALE
Entire Month of September
Montclair Food Co., Inc.
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0220-1

Landscape and Garden Work
Rock Gardens and Formal Foundation Plantings. Nursery Stock at Catalogue Prices.
ALEXANDER FERGUSON
403 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, N. J.
Phone Verona 3-7704-J

NEWARK

You'll remember the day you bought a pair and give everlasting praise to the gentle support the perfect fit the sensible heels
ELFIN'S
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
925 Broad Street Newark, N. J.

Braun's Bakery
EVERY DAY
BRAUN
will have a delicious
BAKERY SPECIAL
TO PLEASE YOU
Tel. HU 3-5949 462 Orange Street

JOHN P. BRENNAN
(Men's Good Shoes)
I would be pleased to serve The Christian Science Monitor readers in this vicinity with their footwear requirements. Inquiries invited. 83 Halsey Street.
Formerly With L. Bamberger & Co.

Washington Florist, Inc.
Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621
569 BROAD ST NEWARK, N. J
Flowers by telegraph to all cities.

BEAUTY STUDIO
MINETTA MALES
BEAUTICIAN
410 Second Ave. HU. 3-1975

A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MArket 2-7602 NUtley 2-0952

FUEL OIL
FOR FURNACE HEATING
O. BUHMAN
Kinney Bldg., Newark, N. J.
Market 2-7602
SERVING NEWARK AND VICINITY

ORANGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Telephone ORange 4-0209
401 Highland Terrace, Orange
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
DEPARTMENT STORE
Daily Deliveries Throughout Essex County
239 MAIN ST. OR. 3-2243
"The Home of Complete Satisfaction"

Traflet's Ice Cream and Candies
Made on premises.
OR. 3-8824 323 Central Ave.
Cor. Essex

LINDSLEY'S
HARDWARE STORE
Household Necessities
Paints, Steel Cabinets
319 MAIN ST. OR 3-8200

Distinctive Women's Apparel Moderately Priced
EMBASSY
DRESS SHOPPE
MAIN ST. AND ESSEX AVE. OR. 3-0987

SOUTH ORANGE

Lorette
Salon de Beaute
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
124 South Orange Avenue S. O. 2-9611

WEST ORANGE

General Insurance
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 High St., W. Orange, N. J.
Tel. Orange 3-6304

PASSAIC

ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
MEATS and POULTRY
Fruits and Vegetables
The Best of EVERYTHING for the TABLE
FREE DELIVERY
586 BROADWAY Phone Passaic 2-2232

Broadway Cleaners
HIGHGRADE DRY CLEANERS
40 BROADWAY
Furs, coats and suits remodeled. Called for and delivered in Passaic, Paterson and Nutley. Phone Passaic 3-3288.

PATERSON

"Say It with Flowers"
YOUNG & WAL

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

MILLINERY
Individually draped to the head or ready-to-wear!

FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
18 W. Chelten Avenue
Barker Bldg. 12th Floor

A Delightful Place to Dine in Germantown
GREEN GARDEN 6030 GREENE STREET
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8 P. M.
Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: Victor 9333
Ample Parking Space free to our patrons—Drive right in

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
Member F. T. D
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 8788

PHILADELPHIA—Mt. Airy
PHONE: CHE. 5487
Dorothy E. Gilbert
Millinery
REMODELING and RENOVATING
Will call at your home by appointment.
335 E. MT. AIRY AVENUE
SEDGWICK FARMS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue
Jenkinson Realty Co.
Real Estate and Insurance
807 LINCOLN AVE Linden 3148
Bellevue Pa

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING
Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE
Famous for Delicious Food Since 1911
Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-543 PENN ST. READING PA

SAYLOR'S
FINE GROCERIES
Meats, Baked Goods, Candy.
We invite you to visit us in our new store.
FOURTH and PENN STREETS

The Bon Ton
MILLINERY and DRESSES
408 Penn St
Finer Apparel for Men, Women and Boys

'Always Reliable'
CROLL & KECK
632 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Famous Reading Anthracite
"COAL"
Elvin A. Adams
PHONES: Office 91819 — Home 92016
TEMPLE, PA.

W. T. GRANT CO.
Known for Values
ANNIVERSARY SALE
October 6 to 13th
Plan to Attend This Event
508 Penn St.

LUGGAGE AND LEATHER GOODS
UMBRELLAS AND GREETING CARDS
We invite you to visit us in our New Store
533 Penn St., Reading, Pa.
GUTH'S
ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM, READING

OFFICE SERVICE CO.
Walter E. Dietrich, Prop.
Stationery, Multigraphing
Office Supplies
115 North 6th Street, Reading, Pa.

Beauty Craft Salon
Permanent Waving
Finger Waving Marcelling
17 North Fifth St. Phone 37430

KARMELKORN
Our Own Delicious
Home-Made Candy and Salted Nuts
F. R. Bauman, 7 N. 6th St.

GEORGE WEINER
PENN SQUARE
Gentlemen's Clothes

FLEETWING
GASOLINE AND OIL
U. S. TIRES
Automotive Service Co.

ST. LAWRENCE
Electropure
MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET

EXPERT BRAKE and AUTO REPAIR SERVICE
Keystone Machine Co.
218 WASHINGTON ST. PHONE 35551

SCRANTON
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

Unsurpassed!
Del Monte-Hickey's
Elegant combination of fine Fabrics, rich Furs and distinctive Styling in Misses' and Women's Coats. Do come in and see them.
The Heinz Store

H. H. Burschel Estab 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
336-336 ADAMS AVENUE

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE
SCRANTON, PA.

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
MOFFITT'S
Goodyear Shoe Repair Co.
also branch of City Cleaners
Now operating shop in Pittston as well as Scranton.
4 WILLIAM ST PITTSTON 140 N. WASHINGTON SCRANTON

SEWICKLEY
If You Have
a checking account, you will have no difficulty in keeping your affairs straight.
A check record will help you.
KEEP UP YOUR BALANCE
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

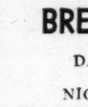
Cylinder Reboring Machine Work Welding
Max Feltwell Auto Shop
General Repairs
Phone Sewickley 770 132 Green Street

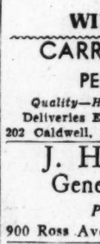
HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania
WESTINGHOUSE
R-E-F-R-I-G-E-R-A-T-O-R-S
STEWART-WARNER

KNAPP DRUG CO.
SEWICKLEY
BROADWAY PHARMACY
Coraopolis
ROGER & GALLET
TOILET SOAP

Colonial Flower Shop
"At Your Service"
417 BROAD ST. Tel. Sewickley 845 and 846

"My, It's GOOD when it comes from
K-L-E-I-N-D-I-E-N-S-T'S
HOME BAKERY
436 BEAVER ST. Tel Sewickley 551


Myers Sandwich Shop
Open Daily 8 to 12
Home Cooking
BREAKFASTS—LUNCHEONS—DINNERS
ICE CREAMS—CANDIES—BEVERAGES



Campney's Grocery
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SWARTHMORE
THE HARVARD
MARVELOUS DINNERS 50c
including Sundays
Harvard and Rutgers Aves. Ph. 149-W

RUMSEY'S GARAGE
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390

Michael's College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE Ice Cream
Phone 857

UNUSUAL DRESSES FOR ALL OCCASIONS. FOUNDATION GARMENTS
Individually Designed
Shown by Appointment Only
Mrs. Elise H. McWilliams
11 BENJ. WEST AVE. PHONE 83-W

BRETZ TAXIS
DAY PHONE 580
NIGHT PHONE 694

WILKINSBURG
CARRS AIR CLEANED COAL
PENHURST 1600
Quality—Honest Measure—Courtesy
Deliveries East Liberty to Greensburg
202 Caldwell, Graham Bldg., Wilkinsburg

J. H. RUPERT
General Insurance
Phone CH-0153
900 Ross Ave. Wilkinsburg, Pa.

EUROPEAN PET SHOPPE
Birds and Dogs
Boarded, Shampooed and Cared For
Guaranteed Fresh Supplies
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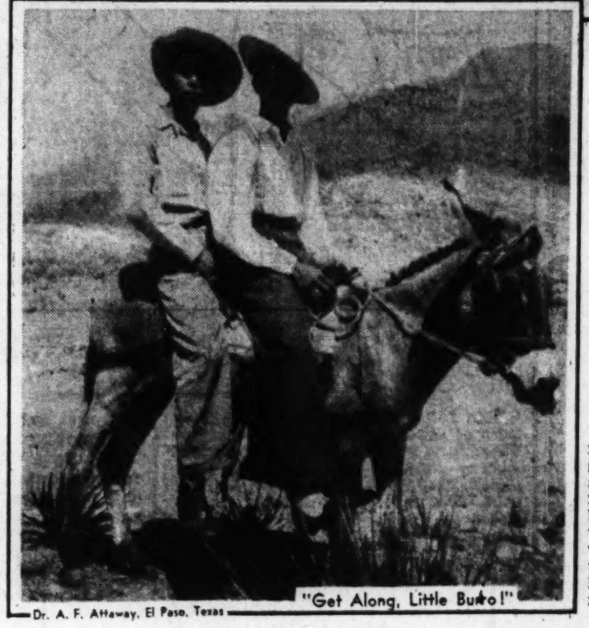
Daily Features

Here and Abroad With Members of the Monitor Camera Club

Transportation in Mexico
Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.


"Get Along, Little Burro!"
Dr. A. F. Attaway, El Paso, Texas

Water Carrier in Nazareth
Thomas C. Perine, Indianapolis

Moments Musical

No. 19

Johann Sebastian Bach

ONE never thinks of Bach as mysterious or enchanting, as one does of the modern impressionists. His music has been analyzed to the complete satisfaction of the most astute contrapuntists and found logical, sensible, musical, and of rare individuality. Bach can teach, and has taught every musician since his time, profound truths. He has exposed their limitations, while seeming to have none, nor can his works grow antiquated; he seems modern today because he is above and beyond fashion.

Lacking music, Bach was once required to write a cantata or chorale a week for the choir in the cathedral where he was organist. His sons might be called fine chips from the same Bach, and Philip Emmanuel has left some masterpieces. One of them, the Solfeggietto in C minor, is a valuable piece for any student if it is not "arranged" by some editor. One should be sure to get the original.

If a pupil can play a *Prelude* and *Fugue* by Bach understandingly, he shows real talent and promise. To develop a singing legato tone with perfect rhythm, the Bach fugues are unsurpassed. What is a fugue? It is a composition in which a certain phrase, called the subject, is announced and discussed by a number of voices in turn separately and simultaneously.

* * *

Humor, pathos, dignity, and power are all to be found in Bach's unapproached fugues. Clarence Lucas, the critic, says, "They are like wild flowers that spring from the arid soil of the stony wayside. The vine and tendril and bloom of melody clasp and cloak the gnarled trunk of counterpoint."

Speaking of chorales, I heard them once in a most unusual setting. The Madrid Symphony Orchestra had given a superb performance in Palma, on the Island of Majorca, at the Chopin festival in 1932. The organizer of the festival wished to do something unique for Señor Arbos, the conductor, and his wife, and for George Copeland, the soloist, and for several other distinguished musicians who were present. An excursion was arranged, the day after the concert, to the famous Caves of the Dragon, near Porto Cristo, on the eastern shore of the island.

We left Palma in motorcars and arrived two hours later at the centuries-old caverns. Entering them, we were conducted by guides who carried colored torches. Everything was fantastic, seeming more imaginary than real. The formations of stalactites and stalagmites were like the mirages in a desert: one seemed to see a palace, a cathedral, or a chateau, carved as if from white ivory by a Chinese artist. At one place, there appeared to be a mammoth organ, manual, pipes, and all. Bach might have been sitting at it.

* * *

After walking on and on for half an hour, up and down steps and over bridges, we reached Lake Miramar, a clear blue subterranean lake. We were given seats in a sort of balcony above the lake, and all the lights were put out. Then out of the dense blackness came a light. It proved to be a boat moving slowly nearer, filled with choir boys. The boat stopped in front of us. Suddenly, softly, and exquisitely came their clear voices, made clearer by the water and the perfect acoustics of the caves, singing a Bach chorale. For nearly an hour they sang Bach to the awe and rapt attention of their musical audience, and when they had finished they disappeared as noiselessly as they had come. Oh, the peace of such music! Bach and his choir seemed to be there in all their glory, and it was glorious.

SONYA MICHELL.

Daily Anecdote

"Rasselas"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE writers of the eighteenth century were an impecunious set. Johnson was often pressed for money, and, like so many of his contemporaries, sometimes wrote less for literary than for monetary results.

At one time, hard pressed for funds, he sat down to his "Rasselas," which, he afterward confessed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, he composed during the evenings of a single week. It was printed as fast as it was written. Johnson did not even read what he had put down on paper, and it was not until several years later, when he was traveling with Boswell, that he actually read it for the first time.

For this work the publisher paid him £125.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Waffle (Mrs. V. S. M.)—The correspondent writes:

Kindly settle a family argument which accompanies every serving of waffles.

The boys say, "I ate 10 waffles," and fairly frighten the neighbors. Their daddy says, "They ate two waffles."

It all hinges on the answer to: How much of an ironful of batter is a waffle? Ours has five segments; and when I lay the contents of one baking before a small boy, does he eat a waffle, or five waffles? (Not that he cares, so long as it, or they, can swim in sirup.)

The family agrees to abide by your decision. So consider well—and speak!

Dad, as usual, is right.

In a matter of such moment, we feel obliged to call in the aid of the great Oxford English Dictionary. Its scholarly editors define "waffle" as follows: "A kind of *batter-cake*, baked in a waffle iron, and eaten hot with butter or molasses." (By the way, gentlemen, have you never tried pork gravy or chicken à la king on the first one, and honey or maple sirup on the last?)

In discussing the waffle iron itself, the Century Dictionary avers: "The batter is quickly cooked, as the large heating surface is increased by projections which stud the irons and indent *the waffle*." The Standard adds the confirmation that "the waffle iron is usually indented so as to give a large heating surface and to form a pattern on *the waffle*.

The italics in the foregoing paragraphs are ours; and they emphasize the fact that what goes into a waffle iron as batter comes out as a *waffle*, not as so many waffles as there are portions or segments thereof.

In Lighter Vein

Time to Laugh

An Englishman, according to legend, gets three laughs from a joke—first, when the joke is told, second, when it is explained to him, and third, when he understands it.

The Frenchman gets only the first two—he never sees the point.

The American man gets one—he won't wait for the point.

And the American girl, of course, gets none at all, because she's heard the joke before.—*Sour Owl.*

Answer That!

A well-known Royal Academician who noticed a drawing of a fish by a pavement artist, asked the man what sort of a fish it was supposed to be.

"A shark, sir!"

"But you've never seen a shark," said the R.A.

"That's true, sir," the man agreed; "but then, don't some of those Academy chaps paint angels?"

Sure Thing

Caller: "I have a wonderful proposition. I want to make you rich."

Prospect: "All right: leave the recipe with me and I'll go over it. I'm a very busy man. Just now I am engaged in negotiating a deal out of which I hope to make $1.75 in real money. Then I will be in a position to consider new investments."—*The Chaser.*

Oh, Oh!

Boy (to manager): "I observe, sir, that you have a vacancy for a respectable, well-spoken boy."

Manager: "Oh, yes, but it was filled yesterday."

Respectable, Well-Spoken Boy: "Then why don't you take the bloomin' card out of the blinkin' window?"—*Montreal Star.*

Tall

Eva: "My father is so tall he can look over the garden fence."

Mabel: "So can mine, when he's got his hat on."

Quotation for Today

HE THAT studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds green, which otherwise would heal and do well.—BACON.

Mr. Scroggins

Bert's Autumn Greetings

(Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore)

BERT, the genial toad who holds the position of second assistant gardener of the Scroggins garden on Boston Common (Mrs. Scroggins is the gardener and Mr. S. first assistant), rippled his ample throat and opened his generous mouth, blinking his eyes at the same time, altogether a difficult feat (if you're not a toad). Bert was pleased and amused. Throat-rippling, mouth-opening, and eye-blinking are some of the things he always does when pleased and/or amused. He tugged at what would have been his cap, had he worn one, which he never does. He stood on tiptoe and lifted a very large squash

The Scroggins Gazed and Gazed

leaf, peeked under it, saw something—and was pleased and amused all over again.

"He'll be surprised and so will she," said Bert to himself. "Ulp, Ulp, Ulp!" He became so amused and pleased that you might have said his throat was about to split.

Suddenly came the familiar sound of Scrogginses Moving Toward a Garden. The swish of the Scroggins came and the sound of two Scroggins voices are among the small noises comprising this familiar sound. Bert immediately closed his eyes and tried to appear asleep. It was hard for him to carry out the sleeping idea completely because he was so filled with excitement that his skin shivered, his throat rippled, and his entire person seemed on the point of exploding.

"Ah, there, Bert!" said Mr. Scroggins. "Good morning, Bert," said Mrs. Scroggins. Bert tugged again and again at where his cap would have been.

Both of his squirrel friends and patrons moved among the autumn fruits of the garden with their customary exclamations of delight.

Bert watched them closely. They came at length to the large squash leaf which he had lifted with such an increase in his pleasure and amusement.

"What's this?" said Mrs. Scroggins.

Her husband peered over her shoulder. "Dear! dear!" he said.

Bert hopped to their side. He rose and fell, as to chest and throat, like a wave on the sea.

"That's something I thought you'd like," he said modestly.

The Scrogginses gazed and gazed, fascinated. Before them was a squash with a beautiful green coat. In the middle of it were letters which stood out in brown: "To You From Me."

"The letters are a part of the squash!" said Bert.

The Scrogginses were speechless. "Who is 'You'?" said Mr. S.

"You!" said Bert, pointing to both Scrogginses.

"Who's 'me'?" said Mrs. S.

"Me!" said Bert, pointing modestly to himself. "I scratched the letters right in the squash when it was very little. It grew that way, and the letters are a part of it!"

Nothing in their lives had ever pleased the Scrogginses a great deal more than this autumn greeting. They told Bert so, and he tugged at where his cap would have been, and rippled his throat beautifully.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unselfish Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Butler, Penna.

THERE is in this vicinity a much-loved woman who finds great happiness in sharing the pleasures of her delightful home with her friends and with those who are seemingly less fortunate than she.

This woman has two young and attractive daughters who have a large number of friends. Last Christmas, instead of directing every means to the entertainment of these young ladies, the mother invited an acquaintance and his four children to spend the day with them in their home. Every possible effort was successfully used in lightening the cares of a father in providing a merry Christmas for the motherless family.

Besides the very evident appreciation of her guests and a happy day for all, no one who looked in on them could doubt that the gracious hostess was the happiest of the lot—unless it was the two daughters.

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Broom Petticoats

A WOMAN found that many people appreciated her interpretation of a "broom petticoat," and were willing to pay her 35 cents each.

It was used for cleaning walls and ceilings. The petticoat was made from a thick outing flannel in a triangular shape. An opening was left in the small end of the triangle for the handle of the broom to go through, and the petticoat buttoned over the wide end of the broom, envelope fashion. A ruffle of the outing flannel (two thicknesses) went around the sides and end.

The petticoat buttoned securely over the broom and the thick ruffle as well as both sides of the petticoat certainly do a fine job of sweeping down walls and ceilings. The soft material leaves no scratchy trail.

Mrs. Leona S. P.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Joseph of Arimathæa

JOSEPH OF ARIMATHÆA, who is supposed to have been a Pharisee, is distinguished from several other Biblical characters of the same name, by the reference to his birthplace Arimathæa.

Mark describes him as an "honourable counsellor" (Mark 15:43), a phrase which is commonly taken as evidence that he was a member of the Jewish Sanhedrin; but Luke reminds us that Joseph was "a good man and a just," one who had not "consented to the counsel and deed" of the Jewish authorities who had precipitated the Wayshower's condemnation (Luke 23: 50f.).

Joseph was among those who "waited for the kingdom of God" (vs. 51) and was a secret disciple of Jesus during the Master's brief ministry (John 19:38); but after the crucifixion he openly espoused his cause (Mark 15:43), obtaining from Pilate "the body of Jesus" (Ibid.), wrapping him in "fine linen" (v. 46) and laying him in his (Joseph's) "own new tomb" (Matt. 27:60) which had been hewn out of the rock.

Today's Limerick

It was a refractory gnu,
Which in Circus made such a to du,
That the mate to his boss
Said, "It may be a loss,
But we must give our gnu to some zu."

The Adventures of Waddles—*Cracker-Jar Opinions*

By THE HAGERS

AROUND TOM PINTAIL'S CRACKER JAR,
OPINIONS CLASH, BUT LEAVE NO SCAR.
SAID JOE, "WHY, T. FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE
HAS SHOWN THAT HE IS WIDE AWAKE!"
TED QUACKED, "BILL MALLARD SAID LAST NIGHT,
THE BUDGET HE WOULD BALANCE RIGHT!"
PINTAIL'S GROCERY
WHO IS TO WEAR THE MAYOR'S HAT?
TOMORROW'S VOTE WILL SETTLE THAT!
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Crime: Its Cause and Prevention

THE Christian Science Monitor has begun a series of eighteen articles on the causes of crime and methods of its prevention. The fundamental purpose of the series is to show that since the causes of crime are primarily mental, cure will be found, not in mere punishment of the criminal, but if possible in the development of character which will serve as a bulwark against the evil temptations which so commonly beset humanity.

Students of sociology and especially of criminology have pretty generally arrived at the conclusion that punishment is not a preventive of crime: often it but intensifies the hatred and bitterness toward society which has been the procuring cause of criminality. If punishment for crime were an adequate preventive, society would long since have been freed from the tremendous burden entailed in correcting and punishing its anti-social members.

Statistics show that a large percentage of the delinquents brought to court are youths from 16 to 21 years of age, of whom it can hardly be said that punishment has embittered them. Back to their environment one must look for the causes of that mental state which has led to the early commission of criminal acts against the society of which they are a part.

Proper home and school influences are, in large measure, the solution to the problem. Home and school are the institutions to which society must look for the needed reform. But how is youth, with all its energy demanding expression, to be curbed in its desires and led in paths of rectitude? How is character to be stabilized to the meeting and buffeting of the temptations with which youth is beset?

Long experience has proved beyond peradventure that compulsion is not the answer. Home influence and the common methods of education have failed in all too many instances. Why? Because of the absence of that moral and spiritual instruction which is the foundation stone of true character building. A vital element has been lacking. Crime is on the increase.

More and more are the thoughtful convinced that through spiritual means alone will a standard of character be developed equal to the protection of the individual against the besetting temptations of human experience. Spiritual power must be invoked, and the youth taught the blessings of right doing.

It has been truly said "as a man thinketh in his heart so is he." His thoughts are the forerunners of his deeds. Paul set the standard for right thinking. The things which are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, of good report, steadfastly held to, will determine a course of action impervious to the suggestions of evil. He who thinks good, joy, peace, gratitude, honesty, loving-kindness and loves true service will never entertain the hate, jealousy, greed, selfishness, malice, and resentment which find outward expression in criminal deeds. How completely, then, is the problem mental!

Right thinking of necessity compels right action. Christ Jesus is the great Teacher, the Perfect Exemplar of right thinking and right acting. He knew that slothfulness, idleness, ungodly companions breed the mental capacity for sin and crime. And he showed exactly the way out. The Golden Rule is the corner stone for character building. Doing to others as one would be done by, strictly held to, is insurance against evil doing. Serving mammon, the sum total of material beliefs, lures away from that spiritual state which leads in the paths of righteousness. A case was never known where adherence to the teachings of this man of Nazareth, in both letter and spirit, resulted in a life of criminality and destruction. On the contrary, countless are the instances where strict adherence to his precepts inspired the most useful lives; and usually the most useful life is the most joyous.

Let it not be overlooked that sin is a danger so long as it remains in consciousness. If a criminal is pardoned without having reformed, that is, without having seen the wickedness of his ways and repented, he is still a menace to society. Pardon alone is not sufficient. The one and only assurance of freedom from criminal tendencies is reformation through gaining the mind of Christ.

But first of all society's great aim should be so to educate youth to such a love of good as to shut the mental gate against evil intruders. Love of the good, the beautiful, and true, which is wholly possible of inculcation in the minds of children, is the perfect insurance against the admission of wicked thoughts which are the real criminals. The causes of crime are wholly mental; its only cure is spiritually mental.

A Truce in Industry

RESPONSES to President Roosevelt's appeal for a cessation of hostilities in industry leave something to be desired. Even the eager acceptance by the National Association of Manufacturers seems not altogether ingenuous. And the rebuff by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is disappointing. Yet his reply is not to the President's request but to the employers' interpretation of it.

Neither labor nor industry in the long run can afford not to agree. Public sentiment, the support of which is valuable to both, is clearly in favor of a fuller and fairer development of peaceful methods of settling industrial disputes: This is what the President asks.

The characterization of his proposal as a truce does not convey its full meaning. His own words for it are "a specific trial period of industrial peace" in which "to experiment with measures suitable to civilize our industrial civilization." Much depends upon whether a truce is looked upon as an interval in which to organize and establish peace or as one by which to gain strategic advantage.

There is unfortunately a touch of the strategic in the wording of the manufacturers' announcement offering to observe with labor a truce "in which neither group, or the Government, will attempt to change existing relationships by force." Some degree of change is inevitable. Unless provision for this is made by some such methods as the collective bargaining which the Manufacturers' Association has steadily resisted in the Recovery Act, renunciation of force can only be temporary.

Even so, there is no valid reason why labor should not make this renunciation, which Mr. Roosevelt has said does not contemplate any permanent surrender of the strike or lockout weapon unless acceptable substitutes shall be involved in the meantime. There is a touch of the strategic again in the frequent assumption of the American Federation of Labor to speak for all labor in the United States, whereas it actually comprises but a small fraction. The type of labor leadership that must "pull a strike" to recruit new membership has proved itself wanting.

In a way the President's request calls up a similar "truce" from the Middle Ages. When the private wars of feudalism had laid a paralyzing hand on western Europe there arose in France during the tenth and eleventh centuries a movement under which bishops and church councils proclaimed a "truce of God." The invoking of an outside authority—the ecclesiastical—provided some check to senseless feudal hostilities until the rising power of the monarchy established a temporal basis for peace.

The promise in President Roosevelt's proposal of an industrial truce is that by invoking the authority of government there may be won a respite during which labor and employers may discover in themselves the ability to build a structure of enduring industrial peace.

Napoleon—and Today

ATTENTION is being called to the political aims and achievements of Napoleon by the activities of European dictatorships. On the cultural side interest is manifested in the circumstance that several plays with Napoleon as hero are announced for production in London during the current theatrical season. The two interests are united, as it were, in the drama that has been written on the same subject by Signor Benito Mussolini.

It is not surprising that Napoleon should exercise such a fascination over the thoughts of men. He attained to a position of dazzling brilliance in the face of tremendous handicaps. And he was not merely a man of war. He had in view far-reaching schemes of international organization that in some respects were in advance of his time. On these and similar branches of his career too much attention can never be concentrated.

Yet, for the present age, these are not the things of the most striking moment. More instructive still is the feeble flicker in which that unparalleled blaze of glory ended. No man is ever likely to have a more terrific and titanic genius than Napoleon, or to be supported by more devoted and impassioned service through long years of struggle. But, in spite of all this, Napoleon crashed. His career is a final proof that even the grandest and ablest schemes, if based on personal domination, a fundamental wrong, cannot endure.

Fewer Rah-Rah Boys

THERE is a saying that an American football coach with a 200-pound line and a backfield averaging 190 pounds sleeps well at night. Whether it is through his efforts or fame that 50 husky young men, out of a total enrollment of 3000, are drawn to the college is of little import; perhaps the alumni had something to do with their coming. Anyway, a 200-pound line is a great comfort and coaches are comfortable only in victory.

But what of the thousands of young collegians who weigh much less than 200 pounds? Until recently there were but two things for them to do: play against men far heavier—something never permitted in such sports as boxing and wrestling—or become "bleacher athletes," cheering on the big boys. Many a good but light school football player has been driven to the latter extremity.

Good news comes at last with the announcement of an eastern intercollegiate 150-pound football league. Rutgers, University of Pennsylvania, Lafayette, Princeton and Yale are taking part in this forward step of getting more players into college sport. It is far better for young men to be playing on the field than following the sport vicariously in the bleachers. Colleges, if this idea spreads over the United States, will turn out more vigorous men and fewer rah-rah boys.

Kerosene Lamps

ANNE returned to the city from her first vacation in a Maine hamlet bubbling over with enthusiasm for the delights of the country. The sunshine, the sea, the tang of the salt air, the perfume of the pines, the cottage nestled among the whispering trees, the swimming, tramping—all seemed to have conspired for the special delectation of Miss Sixteen. There was only one fly in the ointment of a New England summer.

"It was all gorgeous," she concluded her breathless narrative to the family circle, "but we had to use horrid kerosene lamps!"

Half hidden behind the evening paper, father had heard the happy recital, or part of it, for down the long road of recollection he was taking a journey himself to this same land of his boyhood forty-odd years ago.

Anne's "horrid kerosene lamps" roused him from his reverie. He laid down the paper, sat up straight in the old rocker which also had come from Maine, and looked over his glasses at his daughter.

"What's that you say about kerosene lamps being 'horrid'!" he exclaimed. Such a slur on an institution of his boyhood.

"Oh, dad, you *know* they were," Anne beamed at him as she skipped upstairs to unpack, leaving father with his recollections.

"Well, after all," he thought, "I suppose they were kind o' queer to a girl who has never known anything but electric lights. The women folks said they were a chore to clean and fill and maybe they did smoke and sputter a little and blow out in a draft, but—"

* * *

He settled down in his rocker again. He remembered how proud his mother had been of their shining new kerosene lamps when they supplanted the candles which had served the previous generation. Kerosene *could* compete with candles, if not with electricity, he mused, yet remembrance of the soft glow of the kerosene lamp on the table in the farmhouse sitting room on a winter night stirred mellow memories. Around it a boy studied his arithmetic and geography lessons, mother knit woolen socks for the family, father read the Weekly Farmer, and the hired man thumbed through the Almanac until he succumbed to the drowsy warmth of the room and clumped upstairs to bed in the "kitchen chamber."

After a boy's lessons were finished he lighted another lamp and went down cellar for apples or popcorn. As he held it aloft what a wealth of good things it revealed, stored against winter's need—a bulging bin of potatoes under the cellar stairs, barrels of Northern Spy and Winesap apples, the salt pork barrel with a stone on top to hold the cover down, and rows and regiments of canned fruit and vegetables weighing down their wooden racks.

Back in the living room, with a dish of apples in the center of the table, a boy got the box of dominoes from the clock shelf and when father and mother accepted his challenge to a game, munched apples as he "lay down" his "double-five" and tallied ten with an "X" on the back of an old envelope. The one who got 100 first won the game—and perhaps there would be time for a second or third before the fire in the box stove died down and the clock ticked out bedtime.

* * *

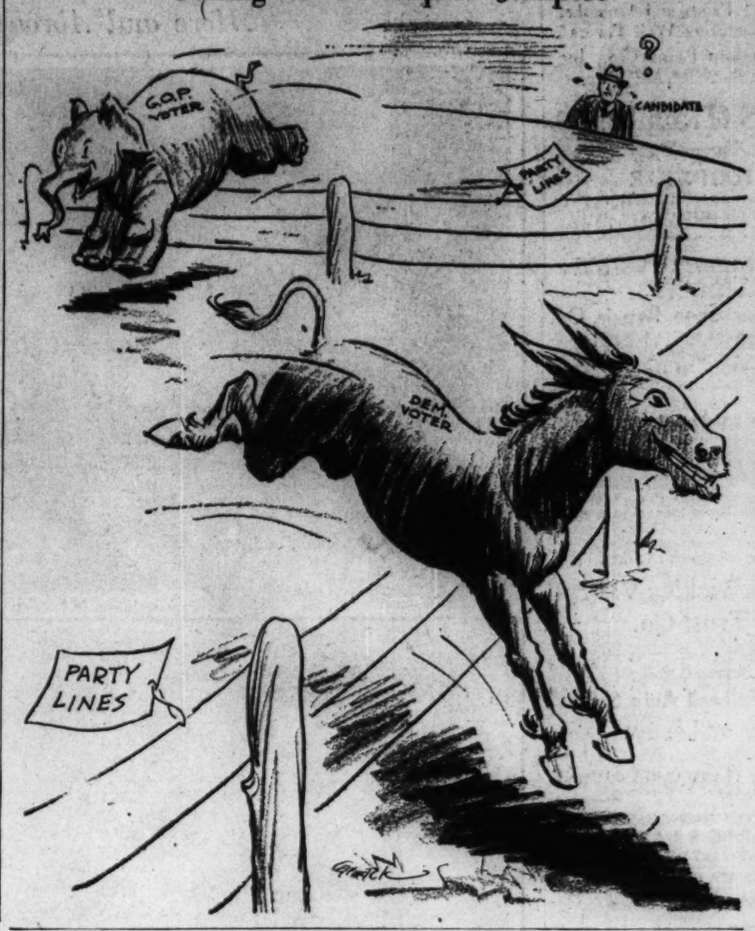
Kerosene lamps "horrid"? Why, they were beautiful and indispensable in those halcyon days. When a heavy snowstorm threatened, didn't father hitch Old Nell to the cutter and drive three miles to the village store, for, as mother warned, "We mustn't run low on kerosene if a blizzard's coming."

And when a boy finished at the district school and "went to" the Academy at the county seat, he came home only on Friday night for the week-end. In the winter it was long after dark when he arrived. As soon as Old Nell turned into the home road at the Four Corners a quarter of a mile away, the "extra lamp" which mother had placed on the window sill of the sitting room was both a welcome and a foretaste of the cheer and warmth of home to a hungry and happy boy.

If Anne had said kerosene lamps were old-fashioned, father might not have been "riled," but "horrid"—what a word to apply to a faithful old friend! The mellow rays of the kerosene lamps of boyhood still shine undimmed down the changing years.

G. A. H.

Getting to Be Expert Jumpers



Cottage Number Three

[Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, with his daughter Ishbel, now is returning to London after a holiday partially spent at Digby, Nova Scotia. The following story tells of his brief visit there as it appeared to the summer colony.]

HERE was this gentleman, this father named J. Ramsay MacDonald. One had been staring at him for twenty-odd years in the news reels, remembering at least four of them. . . . An arrival in New York, with this man sun-blazed, facing cameras on a boat deck. . . . Then greeted at Rapidan. . . . With his monarch at Waterloo Station, hedged by stanch, stiff guardsmen, welcoming a foreign prince. . . . Granting an interview in his garden. . . . *There* is this gentleman's world, but now it suddenly collides with one's own!

He is less than fifteen feet away, making a decision from a blue menu card between consommé and cream of lettuce soup. The orchestra, meanwhile, takes an unspoken cue and swings into "Medley of Scottish Airs." Feelings become jumbled as luncheoneers (with stretching ears) try their utmost to believe that nothing irregular is taking place.

* * *

But then begin The Tales, some true and some not. The first is the Episode of the Digby Pier, when the premier of Nova Scotia came forward with a splendid memorized speech in the Gaelic tongue.

"Failte na smeorach chlann-Domhnuill!" he proclaimed in welcome to his renowned visitor.

"Yes," replied that gentleman. "It is a very fine day."

"Brosnachadh-nam fineachan gaidhealach," persisted this champion of the Scots.

"I am so very sorry," said the visitor, with what really was a boyish twinkle in his eyes, "—I am so very sorry, but I do not understand *Iroquois!"*

* * *

Several days passed before a certain episode came to light. A reporteress telephoned from Halifax, asking in dulcet tones to be connected with Cottage Number Three, and after a slight delay she was answered by a man's voice.

"How-d'you *do!"* she began. "I am Miss So-and-so, representing the X. Would you let me speak with Mr. ——?"

"Why, I'm sorry, —but I—"

"I don't want to bother him, you understand, but the editor merely wished me to ask a few questions about his vacation."

"Quite! But I regret that Mr. —— is not granting any interviews."

"Oh—I see." She hesitated for a second or two and then broke down into frankness. "Perhaps it's just as well. You know, if I ever spoke with him—really—I'd most likely faint!"

Then, to her over the wire came three significant words.

"You—have—been!"

* * *

Five days passed quickly. Wednesday in the next week came: July 25. The father and the daughter came in to dinner that evening, without any signs that the troubled world was any more troubled than in the morning. They had begun to pay some attention to their fellow vacationists. Perhaps it was defense—stare meeting stare. Or, more likely, it was an automatically inverted Golden Rule.

After dinner, they returned to Cottage Number Three, where, if rumor had it right, they went almost immediately to bed, "operating their vacation on London time." In the hotel lounge and on the wide porch, guests embarked on the evening. . . . Then—what amounted to a blow in the midst of this holiday-minded tribe.

* * *

"Have you seen the telegram? Posted in the lobby . . . right by the desk! What d'you think? What'll happen? . . . Must be so! And . . . will . . . Italy . . .?"

A delegate from every chat, discussion and card table hurried, trying not to seem to hurry, into the lobby to read the dispatch. The message on that flimsy yellow sheet was of words rather than detailed news.

"Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was assassinated today by a band of 144 Austrian Nazis who burst into the Vienna chancellery. . . . Cabinet ministers held prisoners. . . . All military forces in Italy were ordered by Premier Mussolini to be held in readiness tonight. . Air forces mobilized. . . . Troops move. . "

The delegates reported. Someone, rather tensely and nervously, said: "Sarajevo!" And group after group paused—to think—and to remember. Was the poor, tired world in for it again? Seething over the top of the news came two thoughts: we'll have no more detailed news until the papers are in from St. John, by the boat, tomorrow morning; then—what of THEM?

"They're leaving,—early," was the answer, crisp and decided. And everything pointed to the age-old equation, 2 plus 2 equals X! For THEY were expected to stay much longer. Only six days here?

From that point, neither speech nor thought was coherent, and the inmates, retreating silently to bed, gave up all attempt at both.

* * *

THEY were not seen again at the red-roofed hotel, for father and daughter motored away to the north. But behind THEM and ahead of THEM were telegraph instruments, clicking, twanging and jerking out dispatches.

The father read the dispatches soberly. By now, he must have sifted the reports of every news agency in Europe as well as the confidential statements through "the usual diplomatic channels." Every moment of those tragic hours in the Vienna chancellery must have stood out vividly in his mind. Yet his comment was brief.

"Poor—little man!" he said. "Poor little —man."

The good people of Digby, the staff of the red-roofed hotel and even the pines have something new to talk about: those six days which, merely by A Presence, shoved such topics as the price of cod into the background. In all those memories, there is but one focal point, one spot that continues to reflect a multitude of incidents: Cottage Number Three.

HUNTINGTON WHITE.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

High Speed Cars

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was so glad to see your editorial regarding the motor fatalities. Something "must be done about it."

Why are manufacturers allowed to make cars with such high speed power for private individuals?

It seems rather ridiculous to make a car that can run eighty or ninety miles an hour when there is no state that allows such a speed.

It seems to me that if laws can do any good in this matter they must just prohibit the manufacture of speed cars for anything except racing or police duties—which should have a special license.

To give a man a high-powered engine and tell him not to drive it over forty-five or forty miles an hour is about as sensible as giving a small boy a loaded rifle and telling him not to shoot it.

I wonder what Mr. Ford thinks about it?

New York, N. Y. MARJORIE MARQUIS.

For Change in "Open Season"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In view of the drastic reduction in the number of wild ducks of the United States, as evidenced by the findings of the Biological Survey, the Prairie Club of Chicago, through its board of directors, joins in the protest of other friends of wild life against the plan of permitting shooting over the week-ends of fifteen weeks in 1934.

The curtailment of the shooting season from sixty to thirty days, instead of reducing the period wherein birds may be killed, will tend to increase the number killed, inasmuch as few sportsmen can go shooting for more than a week at a time, while many, many more can and will go out on numerous week-ends, with the result that many more birds will be destroyed!

In the name of good sportsmanship, as well as of the conservation of our wild life, we urge that this proposed change be abandoned and the open season be limited to thirty consecutive days.

T. W. ALLINSON,
Chairman, Conservation Committee.

Chicago.

Boston's Public Garden

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My walk through the Public Garden every morning gives me a better incentive to keep going, and because flowers have played an important part in my daily life, having been among them for the past forty years, I am in position to give credit where credit is due.

Here is a garden that is in truth a garden, and this morning, or I might say, in particular at this time of the year, it looks so beautiful that all should visit it. It will make for a happier and better day for all who enter the grounds.

HENRY PENN.

Boston.

The Wide Horizon

The Crisis in Local Government

By Dr. Charles A. Beard
Political Scientist, Historian, Economist

[Excerpts from a radio address over a National Broadcasting Company network, Tuesday night.]

IT IS a safe guess that two-thirds of our local governments would be in bankruptcy if the Federal Government had not assumed all or part of the responsibility for feeding the hungry and saving the owners of mortgaged homes and farms.

Nearly 2000 municipalities or local governments in the United States are in bankruptcy. Other municipalities are on the verge of bankruptcy. Some of them stagger along by employing one expedient after another.

It is repeatedly said that the plight of our local governments is due to the fact that they ran headlong into debt for "fads and frills" in the days of alleged prosperity. This tune has been played so often that most of us know it by heart.

It is so misleading that it must be examined. It is true that there has been a great increase in local debts since the opening of the twentieth century. There has also been a huge increase in municipal expenditures.

* * *

But a study of these increases in detail reveals certain startling facts. Three local activities account for the bulk of the total increase in local debts and outlays. The first is the construction and maintenance of expensive highways in towns, counties, and cities. Who is responsible for this? The advocates of fads and fancies? No, the millions of motorists who now clamor about high gasoline taxes, automobile interests, gasoline interests, and real estate interests that profit from increments in land values along the new highways.

The second is the construction of waterworks, sewer lines, and other local works. Who is mainly responsible for this overexpansion? The real estate interests which have hounded local governments for years and driven them into extending streets, pavements, water services, and sewers into alleged real estate developments. This has meant an increase in the public debt for the benefit of private interests.

The third is education. Now education is assailed by the very people who are largely responsible for the very taxes against which they protest. A large part of the increase is due to the construction and maintenance of elaborate and expensive school buildings. Every new real estate development demanded a costly and well-placed school building, to enhance realty values and attract the buyers. Next in line were the construction interests that profited from these buildings. Then came the supply interests which furnished supplies—coal, heat, light, power and services.

* * *

The above facts, serious as they may be, do not, however, constitute the real crisis in local government in the United States. Nor is the depression solely responsible for this crisis. Long before the depression began, indeed long before the nineteenth century closed, certain marked tendencies in local affairs indicated a coming crisis in local government.

The first of these tendencies was the steady decline in the economic independence of the American community and its increasing dependence on more or less distant markets for its very livelihood. Men and women have lost the arts of farm and shop and have become specialists. Farmers have become one-crop farmers and they must sell or perish. Communities which have been industrialized are also dependent upon nation-wide or world-wide markets. They, too, must sell or perish.

It is this fundamental change which lies at the basis of the crisis in local government.

A second tendency in local government appears in the assumption of local duties by the state government and the Federal Government. Near the close of the nineteenth century it became evident to students that the state government was taking over in whole or in part, one after another, functions which the community had long carried on—education, highways, health, and care of the unfortunate, for example.

A third tendency has been a decline in the population and wealth of rural counties throughout vast regions of the Union. There are literally hundreds of rural counties in which there are not enough people and wealth to support township and county governments.

But beyond settling up past bills, lies the future. The economic independence of our communities has disappeared. And in the business crisis, thousands of them can only avoid collapse, disorder, and misery by securing funds from state and Federal Governments, especially the Federal Government.

We cannot go back to the old days of community self-sufficiency. New forms of local government must be devised and adopted—forms of government appropriate to the changes that have taken place. New relations must be worked out between the state government and the Federal Government on the one side and local governments on the other.

This task will call for putting aside our old notions and prejudices. It will call for knowledge of hard facts, for administrative skill of the highest order, for brains and the exercise of brains, for patience, and above all for courage. If these resources fail us, we cannot successfully cope with the crisis in local government. They will not fail us.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Illustration by Violet Oakley

Is War Between Great Britain and the United States Impossible?

By the Marquis of Lothian

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS after the armistice the peoples of the United States and of the British Commonwealth have proceeded on the assumption that there was no serious risk of world war. They were right. The victory of the allies in the World War was so overwhelming, the nations were so exhausted and had such vivid memories of what war meant, and there were so few points of difference between the victors that there was, in fact, no risk of war.

But no thoughtful person can say the same today. We may lament and protest against a great deal of the needless propaganda of fear about war which fills so many of the newspapers today. But we cannot ignore the fact that both in Europe and in the Far East there exist international situations which are menacing and which may easily develop into war unless they are handled with a wisdom and firmness which are not always characteristic of human governments.

Most people of the English-speaking nations will admit that there is once more a risk of war in the world. But they will go on to say that war between Britain and the United States is "unthinkable," or "impossible."

So it is, psychologically. The English-speaking peoples speak the same language, their ideas of law are fundamentally the same, they are pledged to democracy, and, especially since the advent of the women's vote, they are deeply and on moral grounds opposed to human slaughter. Except for a few non-vital matters, such as war debts, no serious political or economic issues divide them today. A plebiscite on the question at the head of this article taken in the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, would probably produce an almost unanimous vote of "Yes."

Unfortunately feeling and opinion are not the whole story. The Civil War in the United States looked like an impossibility and was treated as an impossibility almost until it happened. It was certainly not pro-

duced by any psychological antagonism between North and South, for till the outbreak they were good friends. It happened because there was an issue which the founders of the Union had been unable to solve, and which finally broke out in flames of war, just because it had not been resolutely tackled in the intervening 70 years of friendliness and peace.

It is just the same with Britain and the United States today. General relations between the two peoples have never been better. Much of the ancient grudge has been dispelled. There is a far better understanding on each side of the problems and difficulties of the other. Social and economic conditions are tending toward a common standard on each side of the Atlantic. War seems quite impossible.

Why then ask the unpleasant question, with all the fears and hates which it may arouse? I raise it because unless we face a problem in Anglo-American relations, not so difficult but nearly as dangerous, as that presented to the United States by the existence of slavery in the South, we may wake up one day to find ourselves faced by an acute crisis and even an imminent risk of war.

What is this issue? It can, perhaps, be most conveniently indicated under the familiar title, "The freedom of the seas." This issue produced the Anglo-American War of 1812. It caused the Trent affair during the American Civil War. And it forced the United States during the war of 1914-1918 to choose between going to war with Great Britain for the freedom of her own trade and with Germany for the freedom of the world, because it gradually became impossible for her to remain neutral.

The issue arises not from any direct conflict between the United States and Great Britain. It arises from the fact that the navy is the principal weapon of defense of each country and because the way in which a navy exercises pressure as against an enemy country is by trying to cut off its commerce with the rest of the world, which involves interferenee with neutral trade. It is this interference which raises the question of the freedom of the seas. Hitherto, interference with neutral trade has usually been begun by Great Britain, because, being nearer to Europe, she has usually become involved in war first. But during the Civil War the North blockaded the South, and from 1917 to the end of the World War the United States used just the same methods against neutrals trying to trade with Germany as did Great Britain. The issue, in fact, arises whenever either nation becomes involved in war ahead of the other.

The question of the freedom of the seas is the hidden serpent which lurks in the middle of the Atlantic waiting suddenly to poison the relations between the two countries and even to bring them to the verge of conflict unless its existence is recognized and its power to harm is sterilized. And if an Anglo-American crisis arises, it will do so suddenly, not out of any primary quarrel between the two countries, but simply because if the country becomes involved in war or sanctions it against another nation, either in Europe or the Far East, while the other is at peace, there is bound to be an interference with neutral trade. And it is quite certain that today with equal navies and the economic integration of the modern world, neither country will, to quote President Wilson's famous words, "think neutrally" for very long while the navy of the other is busily interfering with its trade.

What is the remedy? Before we can see this it is necessary to consider the lessons of the great war. The central conclusion drawn by the best thinkers after that conflict was that, on a globe so contracted in terms of time and space, war would be both evident and increasingly world-wide in character unless international anarchy could be curbed and a beginning made with the establishment of a reign of law among nations. The first attempt to do this, mainly the result of Anglo-American collaboration, was the Covenant of the League of Nations, embodied in the Treaties of Peace.

Under the Covenant, nations undertook to do four principal things: to meet in an Assembly at Geneva once a year as a parliament of man and to discuss world problems; to submit any dispute likely to lead to a rupture either to judicial settlement, to arbitration or to investigation and report by the Council of the League during a period of not more than six months after the notification of the dispute to the Secretariat of the League; to refrain from war for a period of three months after the receipt of the award or report; and to sever economic relations with any nation which resorted to war during this period, in order that the rest of the world might have time to bring about a just settlement by pacific means or at least to prevent a local war from becoming a world war. This seemed a reasonable and sensible advance toward a world organized for peace.

The League of Nations, however, failed to gain the adherence of the United States, for two main reasons. The first was that the League seemed to involve the permanent entanglement of the rest of the world in the domestic affairs of Europe. The second was that it seemed, under Articles 10 and 16, to involve automatic commitment to war.

In 1928, however, the United States made its own move toward world peace in the Kellogg Pact, now signed by practically all the nations of the world except one or two South American states. By this pact all nations agreed to renounce war altogether as an instrument of national policy. The Kellogg Pact, however, unlike the Covenant, contained no machinery even for consultation when a breach of it was threatened, far less for any common action against a violator. It destroyed, however, the old pre-war doctrine that resort to war was the natural right of sovereign states, and established in its place a new concept that it was the right and duty of neutrals or nonbelligerents to regard any war as a breach of the peace and to take such action as seemed advisable to prevent it or to end it as soon as possible.

It is this idea which establishes the basis for the solution of the dangerous issue of the freedom of the seas. That issue only arises when either the United States or Great Britain engages in war or uses its navy to enforce international sanctions against an aggressor, when the other is neutral. So long as both remain at peace or both use their navies in the same way, the issue of the freedom of the seas cannot arise between them.

Yet under the pact there can be no war or threat of war, either in Europe or in the Far East, which does not concern both equally as well as all other signatories, if only because it may raise the issue of the freedom of the seas. If a conference were invariably held under the Kellogg Pact whenever a threat of war arose anywhere, Great Britain and the United States might not always agree, but they would at least be enabled to understand each other's views before deciding upon their own policy. They would be far less likely under such circumstances to take action which would bring the one into conflict with the other over the freedom of the seas, and they would be far more likely to take action together to prevent or stop the war on fair terms, than if they had never met at all.

So much for a diplomatic analysis of the problem. What has Christianity to say about it? There can hardly be a doubt that Christianity seeks to end war and bring about the brotherhood of men and nations by eliminating fear, hatred, ignorance and superstition from their midst and establishing the reign of just law upon earth. All the Christian churches are in favor of progress toward world unity and world law.

There are some interesting observations by Mrs. Eddy, who was certainly a great Christian, and who certainly saw very deeply into the metaphysical realities underlying the political complexities of her time, which throw much illumination upon certain aspects of this problem. In 1908 there was an active controversy in the United States over the expansion of the American Navy, and President Roosevelt insisted that the navy, properly used, was an instrument of peace. In May of that year Mrs. Eddy wrote in The Christian Science Journal:

> For many years I have prayed daily that there be no more war, no more barbarous slaughtering of our fellow-beings; prayed that all the peoples on earth and the islands of the sea have one God, one Mind; love God supremely, and love their neighbor as themselves.
>
> National disagreements can be, and should be, arbitrated wisely, fairly; and fully settled.
>
> It is unquestionable, however, that at this hour the armament of navies is necessary, for the purpose of preventing war and preserving peace among nations. (Miscellany p. 286.)

In the same month she published in the Boston Herald a poem entitled "The United States to Great Britain," in response to a friendly poem addressed to the United States, published in the Daily News of London. The last verse of her poem reads as follows:

> Brave Britain, blest America!
> Unite your battle plan;
> Victorious, all who live it,—
> The love for God and man.

It is quite clear that Mrs. Eddy saw that navies properly used could be policemen, instruments for peace and not war, and that she also saw that this question was one of special concern for the United States and Great Britain. Whether she realized the full significance of the issue arising over the freedom of the seas, as it was disclosed in the World War, we have no means of knowing. What is evident is her vision that the United States and Great Britain would find the solution of the problem of how to use their navies to promote peace in the world only if they made the love for God and man the primary motive of their national policies.

Nor is there any doubt that if they did this the possibility of war between them would totally disappear and the security of peace, freedom and democracy over a great part of the earth's surface would be immeasurably increased.

These Things Shall Teach

By MAUDE DEVERSE NEWTON

These things shall teach man quietude
And loftiness of soul:
The sunlit beach beyond whose edge
Far going waters roll.

The redwood whose old shaggy crest
Has weathered storm and time
And sings a quiet monody
To match the light wind's rhyme.

The mountain's brow unchanged and high
Above a valley changed,
The still horizon's purple deeps
Where ancient hills are ranged.

The scarlet poppy, brief and young,
With deathless Life elate,
The rain-swept meadow's fragrant hush,
With cattle at its gate.

The joyous stream whose tireless course
Unfurls a silver scroll:
All these shall teach man quietude
And loftiness of soul.

Katharine Cornell—Off Stage

A Garland of Ideas About Her Aspirations for the Theater and Herself, Gathered in a Morning's Visit to Beekman Place and a Drive in the Country With Flush and the Dachshund

By Marjorie Shuler

WHEN I was at the dolls and tricycle age there lived just around the corner a tallish, dark-skinned little girl with curious, slanting black eyes under a bulging forehead. Certainly no one thought of her as beautiful. Neither was she particularly graceful. In fact, there was no reason evident to either of our families why we both should develop an enthusiasm for the stage.

The arbiter of my pocket money decided to let me go to the theater as often as I liked with the hope that familiarity would rob it of its glamour. The arbiter of hers, who chanced to be the manager of our leading Buffalo theater, tried to curtail her visitations, but she managed to cajole or bully her way past the doorman so that it became an institution of playgoing for her friends to seek her out in the theater, her intent, watchful eyes always on the players.

As a matter of fact neither of us outgrew our affection for the theater, but she became a player and in the beginning of my newspaper days I was occasionally a very, very minor critic.

Now the big city of New York lies between our homes, mine on the Hudson, hers on the East River. But Katharine Cornell still is a neighbor, as she proved when I asked if I might spend the day with her and learn her aspirations for the theater, for herself, and what she thinks of the stage as a profession for women.

One of her representatives was sure it could not be arranged. Didn't I know that she was just at the end of a 17,000-mile tour of the United States, that she had been away from home for a year, that she was to play 13 performances in the next two weeks and then sail for Europe? Didn't I know that she was one of the busiest actresses in the whole world, not only herself a player, but a producer, selecting her own plays, choosing her own casts? Indeed I did, that was why I wanted to write about her.

The next representative was even more discouraging. Didn't I know that Miss Cornell never has personal publicity, that her contact with the press usually is confined to typed statements about the plays she will do, that herself and her home are kept strictly from the public? Indeed I did, that was why I had chosen to write about it.

They both thought it could not be arranged. But back from Miss Cornell came a wire. She was arriving in New York City on Sunday morning. That would be her only free day. If I did not mind that it would be Sunday, I could meet her that morning at 23 Beekman Place.

I didn't mind—much, that is, and I went. Which is why I know how Miss Cornell spends one of those rare days at home, what she thinks about the future of the theater, and what she would tell any aspiring young actress, together with a few comments on dogs and marriage and the Bavarian Alps.

The Katharine Cornell-Guthrie McClintic ménage is furnished without much attention to plan and run entirely without rules. It is an old brownstone house fronting on Beekman Place and its entire second floor partitions have been ripped out to make one big drawing room with an alcove, whose bow windows invitingly face the garden and the river.

Between the French windows at the front of the house are full-length gold-framed mirrors and between the main room and the alcove are such folding doors as we were familiar with in our Buffalo days and which I never have seen since. The furniture proceeds on Empire lines, mostly sofas with considerable red brocade, but there are irrelevancies, a grand piano, an easy chair left over from the McClintic production of "Dover Road," a bust and some portraits of Miss Cornell and books and flowers everywhere.

But if you really wish to begin the day with Miss Cornell then you must

KATHARINE CORNELL Vandamm

mount to the third floor, where breakfast trays appear when the family wakes. Guests are apt to pick up their own trays and stroll into the room of the mistress of the house, wandering out into the hall, still carrying their trays, when they are ready for a change of venue.

On this particular day the conversation had a way of swinging to the tour just finished, since touring to Miss Cornell is intimately connected with the survival of the theater.

"That is what will keep the theater alive," she declared. "If a few of us could get together and assure cities of a six weeks' season, as opera does, then everybody would come. There is no real competition between the theater and motion pictures. They can go on side by side. The movies did not kill the theater. The theater cut its own throat when producers began to send out companies with only one or two stars. No one or two good players can carry a poor company. It is conceit to think so. It is not necessary to send out a New York company. There are other actors just as good as those on Broadway but good ones must be chosen."

Miss Cornell was happy over her own tour. Twice she told me that there had been no unpleasantness and that the 40 members of her entourage had come home speaking kindly to one another. She was delighted that people had crossed whole states to hear her, thereby surprising managers of local motion picture houses where she played and who never had heard of her—so she said. In fact, so many people had come to see her that records were made, including the night when 4251 persons paid $7795 to enter the Shrine Auditorium in Des Moines, thereby probably setting a high mark for spoken drama given indoors.

Miss Cornell remarked that touring was a "crusade" with her for the theater, and incidentally a good proposition for the actor.

"I don't want to stay in New York City until my years compel me to take to the road," said Miss Cornell. "I want to build myself up as a good money-making institution."

I remembered that the profits of Miss Cornell's days and nights in the theater do not go into her own pocket but into a revolving fund which permits her to put on plays which may not have great and instant public support.

After breakfast, the lady of the house always takes the dogs out, and today being no exception we fared forth with the two canine members of the household of the moment, "Flush," the cocker spaniel acquired for the production of "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," who has played three years without a blemish on his performance, and the dachshund, whose appearances are only in private life.

Sometimes the dogs are walked, sometimes they are first driven to the country, and this was a driving day, in the course of which Miss Cornell made a few remarks on the value of repertory. Never again, she believes, will she play an entire season in one production. She thinks that any author would be content with a twelve weeks' season on Broadway if he knew that for the following years his play would be taken on the road in repertory. Her next season probably will include "The Barretts," "Candida," "Rosmersholm," and the play which she most likes to do, "Romeo and Juliet."

She has only rehearsed that for four weeks and played it 40 times so there still is a great deal to do before she will be satisfied with her performance. It went to Europe with her for "mulling over," and will still need some three weeks' rehearsing.

In which is some of the secret of her success—hard work, terribly hard work, constant discipline and effort. She thinks that an actor can only be free when he has so mastered technique that he can afford to discard it.

Hers is a mental, rather than an emotional, appeal on the stage, and most of those who have seen her will agree that it is her own thinking challenging the thinking of the audience which gives her greatness.

While the dogs romped she told me how hard she works, and that even her diversions are of a mental type, art galleries for example, museums, and reading in which she says she is afraid she is "not very selective." She has few enthusiasms aside from the theater, and no hobbies except dogs. We talked about them for a time as two persons will who share a liking and it was not until we were back in Beekman Place that she answered my question as to what advice she would give an aspiring actor.

"History is a good preparation for acting," she said, "and just think what it means to an actress to know periods in costume, that the women of a certain time did not wear flowers in their hair, or that those of another year walked with a certain lilt because of their long skirts."

Then if the young actor can be dissuaded, he should be, for in her opinion the theater is no place for anyone who can be deterred from it, or who does not put it above all other interests.

Remembering that it was failure to pass the entrance examinations of Bryn Mawr that kept Miss Cornell at Oaksmere, her preparatory school, teaching drama, I asked her if she has any regrets today about not having gone to college.

It was typical of Miss Cornell's attitude toward the theater that she answered me, not in terms of having missed anything in college, but only that, "well, I would have reached the stage anyway in about the same year that I did."

In between times I was learning a few things about the grown-up Katharine Cornell, that she eats luncheon if she wants it, and "a good dinner" even on those nights when she is playing, and that after the performance she always wants supper, "preferably from the ice chest."

Off the stage she thinks that she has very little temperament and almost no temper, saying of herself, "I am dully balanced and while I am not exactly what would be called a home body, I like to live a sedentary life whether in my own house or on trains."

Having been both in the position of one who must receive and one who can give, Miss Cornell thinks that it requires more graciousness to accept than to confer. Therefore, she says she rarely gives things to people. But she is known for her kindness, and I can testify that she gives gratitude, for of all those trained in Miss Jessie Bonstelle's Buffalo and Detroit stock companies, I found her one of the most eager to give credit. We talked of Miss Bonstelle's golden generosity, which we had both known, and of Marian deForest, my first newspaper chief, whose script of "Little Women" I had read as it was written and which gave Miss Cornell her first success on the London stage.

And then, gratitude being in the air, Miss Cornell gave a little to her husband, Guthrie McClintic, whom she married while they both were with Miss Bonstelle, and of whom his wife now said, "I would rather work with him than with anyone in the world. He has helped me immeasurably and I have great respect for anything that he says about the theater."

Katharine Cornell, the person, is essentially Katharine Cornell, the worker, so long as she is in the United States. And she said herself that if I want to know her as she is then I must come to Bavaria, where every summer she indulges what she terms her "passion for the earth," and accompanied by dogs goes for long walks and for simple climbs.

Then I was climbing down the narrow, steep stairs to her front door, while over the bannister rail there came floating that familiar throaty voice in the same words that she was taught in her childhood, "Thank you for coming. Thank you so much."

High Finance for the Low-Scale Income

How Industrial Workers' Credit Unions Are Helping Them to Avoid the Loan Shark, and Cut the Added Costs of Installment Buying Through a Sound System of Saving

By Bertram B. Fowler

BANKERS IN OVERALLS are setting a standard in financial wisdom and foresight for the national and international bankers. This is the claim that is made by the credit unions as they work to weld their growing movement into a national structure.

Speaking before a gathering of business men recently Mr. Roy F. Bergengren, executive secretary of the Credit Union Extension Bureau, said, "The credit unions are smarter than the international bankers. For, when a credit union makes a loan, it asks first, 'What is this money going to be used for?' The credit union movement would not, for instance, have financed the World War any more than it would lend a man money to set fire to his house. Every loan is made for constructive and productive purposes. It is in this respect that the credit union leaders are smarter than the international bankers."

Today, as the attention of the people is being turned to a study of the consumer's angle of trade and industry, the credit union movement is exhibiting its accomplishment in the field of consumer's credit, a field that has been largely ignored by the banking systems of the nation, who, in so ignoring it, have left the masses of the people to the mercies of the loan shark and high-rate finance companies.

The credit union movement got its start in Germany when Frederick William Raiffesen discerned the fact that credit is a commodity just as much as are potatoes and flour. On this basis he built up the system that has grown until it has encircled the globe.

The system is simplicity itself, for the credit union idea is based on the fact that in the pay envelope of the worker is all the credit he needs. In an industry or community a credit union is formed to demonstrate that fact. The workers form their own bank under the supervision of the state banking department. The workers deposit their savings which are used solely for the purpose of making short-term loans to workers within the same group.

The immediate effect of the credit union is to shield the group it covers from loan sharks, wage attachments and unwise installment buying practices. The credit union becomes not only a bank, but also a system of education in finance.

A credit union set up among a group of workers demonstrates to the workers that their own credit can be adequately taken care of by themselves. It teaches them the true meaning of credit and of thrift. It teaches them the wide difference between credit for use and the credit extended by those who merely wish to sell their high-priced products. And, because it teaches these things, credit union leaders are today pointing to the implications involved in the growing strength and solidarity of the movement.

Involved in the new-deal principles is to be perceived the dawning realization that business and industry are really dependent upon certain rights of the consumer. If industry is to continue to produce to the extent that is now possible, more attention must be paid to the purchasing power of the consumer. The credit union movement today is fully awake to this fact. And today the credit unions are paying more and more attention to the factors which make for more efficient purchasing methods by their members.

Founded in the United States by Mr. Edward A. Filene, the credit union movement found its primary job that of rescuing workers from the clutches of loan sharks and other unprincipled money lenders. But in many groups this end has already been achieved and members, now educated in credit practices, are turning their attention to deeper and more significant matters.

In the speech from which we have already quoted Mr. Bergengren drew a graphic picture of the worker who, after drawing his pay, starts home, paying bills as he goes. To the installment man through whom he bought his furniture he pays, above the just price and charges, an extra $3. He pays an extra dollar on a weekly premium insurance policy he has been induced to take by a play upon his fears. By the time he reaches his home, Mr. Bergengren pointed out, he has thrown away a third of his purchasing power in exorbitant and uneconomic charges. He suffers, and the whole industry suffers with him, for the money that should have gone directly back to merchant and manufacturer has been drained off and is lost as far as industry is concerned.

The credit union movement today is going directly to the root of the matter in educating its members in true credit and sound buying. Because of this, far-sighted employers, the heads of large industries and marketing groups, are fostering the growth of the credit union within their plants. Because of this such groups as the great packing houses of Swift and Armour have encouraged the formation of credit unions in branches throughout the nation, and today in these two firms there are over 32,000 members. In one plant of Swift & Company which employs 1100 there are 1095 credit union members. And in such plants the employees are better citizens and more valuable consumers because they have solved their credit problems.

Again the implications set forth in the growth of the movement make themselves evident. Mr. C. R. Orchard, who as personnel manager of Armour & Company was instrumental in organizing over 90 credit unions within the company, declares that the credit union movement will do much to iron out labor-capital misunderstandings and difficulties.

The employees of a plant who are credit union members, who have solved their own credit problems and have learned something of the true meaning of finance, are able to understand something of the problems of finance and management with which their employers are dealing. On the other hand the employer, when he sees his employees successfully running their own banking system, gains a new respect for these men. With this attitude on either hand, Mr. Orchard claimed, the main obstacle of misunderstanding between labor and capital has been removed.

A FACTORY GROUP—BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND PATRONS, ALL IN ONE, OF THEIR CREDIT SYSTEM

It has been demonstrated during the years of the depression that the greatest danger in unemployment and destitution lies in the loss of morale and self-respect among the workers. It has been truly pointed out that the man who is forced to accept charity is in grave danger of losing that priceless asset, self-respect.

Here again the credit unions are facing this issue squarely. In Indianapolis there was organized in 1929 the Jewish Community Credit Union. Mr. Leo Kaminsky, president of this group, tells of what they have accomplished.

Their credit union, said Mr. Kaminsky, met all of the credit needs of the members. It wiped out illegal loan charges and educated its members. Then, looking about them for new fields, the credit union officers met the issue of organized charity. In viewing it they saw the harm that was being worked. They approached the Jewish Family Service Society determined to make an experiment.

The result of that meeting was an innovation in extending help to the unemployed. When a mendicant approaches the society now, he is met by men and women who greet him not as a beggar but as a man who is in need of credit and help. He is told that a man of his standing should not be forced to accept charity.

The man usually is hopeless. He knows of no one who will trust him to the extent of lending him money and helping him to find himself economically. But he is told of the credit union and sent to its office.

At the credit union he finds men who are genuinely interested in helping him to find himself. His problems are taken up. He is given advice, help, and more important a loan of money is made. The credit union has a fund set aside for this purpose. When the man signs the note, it is co-signed by the charitable society.

The teachers in some of the western cities have faced during the past years a tremendous problem. Mounting civic costs and the banking crisis have hit the civic employees terrific blows. The Detroit Teachers Credit Union faced this problem and won a significant victory against depression.

For two years Detroit teachers were behind in their pay and for some time had to accept scrip, redeemable for city taxes, in lieu of cash. The Detroit Teachers Credit Union functioned triumphantly through the whole period. It accepted the scrip as cash and redeemed it all.

When a Detroit bank closed with $85,000 of the credit union's funds in its vaults, the credit union continued to function. It was able to borrow $50,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation against the sum tied up in the closed bank. Its standing was good enough for the RFC to allow it to borrow up to 50 per cent on its collateral. And this credit union, by the way, was one of the six or seven out of some 2700 credit unions to avail themselves of the credit which the RFC offered. It took such an emergency as this to force this credit union to borrow.

These are but a few examples of what the credit union movement is doing all over the United States as it sweeps forward in its growing strength. Looking at its chances for future growth one is impressed by some new factors that have lately entered. In the last session of Congress there was passed a bill allowing for the formation of credit unions under federal charter. This bill opens 10 states that hitherto had been closed to the movement because of lack of credit union laws.

But, most important of all, in the passage of that bill there was a clear display of the friendliness of the Administration. The credit union movement is by this bill placed under the direction of the Farm Credit Administration, a branch of new-deal activities which understands what the credit union movement is working for, and which has already laid plans to further its growth.

Following passage of the bill, credit union leaders from 28 states met in Colorado to draw up a constitution and by-laws for a national organization. Up to the present the movement has been more or less unorganized. With a national organization the necessary cohesion and direction will come, and with it, declare credit union leaders, a new period of growth and more determined strides toward their goal—real and economic credit for every worker. And this goal means a better balanced economic structure, a sounder industrial structure.

It was because he was convinced of the soundness of the movement and foresaw the certain backing of industrial leaders and merchants once they perceive its true nature that Mr. Bergengren voiced his convictions so firmly. It was because he knew the innate soundness of the system that he declared, "The credit union movement, which is economic democracy, is smarter in the handling of its money than the international bankers."

Emancipating the Wage Earner

A Practical Viewpoint Which Emphasizes the Mutual Economic Advantages Both Worker and Industry May Derive From the Just Compensation of Labor

By M. Gordon Fraser

THE ABOLITION OF slavery decreed that the workers of the world are in the service and not the servitude of mankind. Equally, the adoption, in many parts of the world, of a minimum wage standard constitutes recognition of the fact that the worker is entitled to a just reward for his services.

The whole question of wages was considered a matter of such import by those responsible for the drafting of the labor clauses of the Peace Treaty that mention is made of it in the Preamble to Part XIII of the treaty, Article 427 of which recommends "the payment to the employed of a wage adequate to maintain a reasonable standard of life as this is understood in their time and country."

That this was not the mere drafting of an ideal, impossible of realization, has since been proved, in spite of overwhelming international complications. In the preface to their "History of Trade Unionism," Beatrice and Sidney Webb succinctly explain the extent of the difficulties which have attended the rationalization of wages and standards of living. "Industrial organization and progress," they write, "are so governed by the infinite technical variety of our productive processes that they vary from industry to industry and even from trade to trade; and the economic moral varies with them. Where we expected to find an economic thread for a treatise, we found a spider's web."

Better paid workers are a step toward the solution of such problems as the evil of the slums. Would men and women live, or permit their children to live, in a hovel, were a home within their reach? Wage earners are entitled, as a return for their work, to achieve a satisfactory standard of living; they have a right to avail themselves of, and enjoy, the improved living facilities which progress has made available today.

In seeking to remedy the case of the poorly paid worker, the cause of the payment of unduly low wages must be taken into account. During a so-called depression wave, it may be the seeming inability of industry to pay, rather than reluctance on the part of an employer to raise wages.

The minimum wage system has now been operating in European countries for about fourteen years, but credit for the first minimum wage law goes to the New Zealand Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, which was passed as long ago as 1894. Great Britain, the United States (where Massachusetts was the first to ratify, in 1912), Canada, Australia and South Africa readily adopted the system, but France, Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Norway and Hungary used it only on a very small scale. So long as legislation by the state remains a necessity, it would be helpful if there could be coördination as to that legislation.

* * *

Peace in world industry is as essential as world peace among peoples. But how can there be peace in industry, or a higher standard of living, when one country works according to a minimum wage standard and has to compete against a country using sweated labor? Goods thus reach world markets at prices quite incompatible with fair trading. Standards of living vary to a puzzling degree the world over. Some people are happy with their pittance and bring up sturdy, useful members of the community; others are in misery with their plenty and not infrequently in debt.

The complex query "What constitutes a living wage?" leads to the further interrogation: "What determines a standard of living?" In practice, the reply is that it must vary with prevailing conditions and cannot, therefore, be permanently legislated for.

That the paying of higher wages does not entirely solve the question of living standards is a paradox which provides itself with numerous examples. In 1930, for instance, Henry Ford was paying an average wage of $1701 per annum to his employees at his works at Detroit, as against an average of $600 in 1914. An inquiry, held in 1930, as to how a hundred of these employees spent their wages revealed that only one-fifth balanced income with expenditure. No attempt was made to save. Fifty other families lived beyond their means, showing a debit of some $126, while the remaining one-third were able to save that amount.

If it is desired to assess an improved living standard by the mere possession of certain amenities, then it is worth noting that, although some of these families were actually in debt, 10 per cent of them had telephones, 36 per cent owned wireless sets and 47 per cent kept motorcars.

In raising wages to this higher level, Mr. Ford anticipated a possible corresponding forcing up of food prices in the district. In order to frustrate this contingency and to insure that his employees would actually benefit by their increased wages, he set up his own provision stores throughout the works, buying foodstuffs wholesale and retailing these on a nonprofit basis to the workers.

Of wages, it has been said that their true test is not how much they amount to, but how much they will buy. To this may be added "and how much discretion is exercised in their use." Offsetting a tendency to extravagance is the need for cultivating the ability of spending generously and yet judiciously.

Mere existence is frequently confused with what is termed a "living wage." The bondage of working year in and year out in order to "exist" will be progressively regarded with the same abhorrence as is slavery today. How can humanity, tense and anxious in the struggle for bare subsistence, know aught of the joys of living?

Mexico, an adherent of the minimum wage principle since 1917, declares that it should provide not only for the "normal needs and education of the wage earner (head of family), but also for 'legitimate pastimes.'" In the case of no other country are such "luxuries" as "legitimate pastimes" mentioned.

The growing tendency to shorten the working day and yet maintain a minimum wage will prevent competition being fraught, as it has hitherto been, with sweatshop conditions. The rousing of public indignation to the evils of sweated labor has been potent in forcing state intervention, and the resulting improved conditions have led employees to take an active interest in their work. The payment of a sufficient wage by an employer is a concomitant of economy. Happy, spontaneous workers, who make the interest of their employers their own interest, are a business necessity.

While the minimum wage, however, tends to remain maximum wage, the spending of nations will never attain to prosperity standard. Wages should surely be as high as any given industry can afford to pay.

Although in Great Britain today earnings are 65 per cent above the 1914 level, it is estimated that compared with 1930 wage earners have today some £61,000,000 less to spend. Yet in 1930 the cost of living in England fell lower than in any other country, with the exception of Norway.

* * *

The minimum wage paid to a worker may have to provide for himself, his wife, and possibly four or more children. On the other hand, it may have to provide only for the worker himself. Until there is some differentiation based upon the size of the worker's family, it must be a complex matter even to define a living standard, before any attempt can be made to legislate for it.

A standard of living is determined by the value of real wages. It involves how much has to be allowed for food, house rent, clothes, and other things, out of wages earned. Here again, the question of the size of the family matters materially. Two-roomed accommodation may be found sufficient for the small family but, in the case of a large family, four rooms might be found insufficient to avoid overcrowding and to insure a proper standard of living.

Although state intervention in industry has become, in most countries, the rule rather than the exception, the issue fundamentally is a moral one. Progress may yet see the business morality of the world reach a standard of enlightenment which would render enforced legislation unnecessary.

A great deal may be legislated for, but joy in his work remains the prerogative of the individual, and constitutes his right to progress. Joy is difficult to achieve without a decent wage. Where the welfare of the workers grips the heart of a nation, the night of despair which blackens the outlook of so many workers will be rapidly replaced by the joy that "cometh in the morning."

A HIGHER WAGE STANDARD IS AN OPEN DOOR LEADING OUT OF THE SLUMS

Right, Keystone

Stalin—Russia's Man of Steel

Sent Six Times to Siberia, He Returned to Sow Seeds of Revolution Despite Tsar's Police; Twenty Years of Battle Have Forged Him and His Career

By William Henry Chamberlin

AN OBSERVER WITH A STATISTICAL TURN of mind set out to count the portraits which were displayed along a stretch of one of Moscow's main streets during last year's celebration of the anniversary of the Revolution on Nov. 7. The result of the count was impressive and significant. There were more portraits of Joseph Stalin than of Lenin and of all the present-day Bolshevist leaders, such as Kaganovitch, Molotov and Voroshilov put together, with Marx and Engels, the pioneers of Socialism, thrown in.

This is only one of innumerable evidences of Stalin's predominant position in the Soviet Union. Stalin's name, along with that of Premier Molotov, appears on every outstanding government decree. He receives the most prolonged ovations on his rare public appearances. It is to him that letters recording the achievements of factories and collective farms are sent. His word of praise is most prized by the individual who may have earned distinction in some way.

The list of things that are named after him is almost as countless as the sands of the sea. They range from major enterprises, such as the White-Baltic Sea Canal, completed by prison labor under the supervision of the Gay-Pay-Oo, and the former Amo automobile plant, to obscure communes in remote country districts.

Stalin's grip on the direction of Soviet policy is absolute and all-pervading. It is an open secret that no important step in foreign policy is taken without his approval. He has been most prominently identified with the drive for rapid industrialization and for the collectivization of agriculture; and here again his imprint is to be seen on all the more significant measures in these fields.

We have the authority of D. Manuilsky, leading Russian Communist representative in the Executive Committee of the Communist International that "not one document of great importance, possessing big international significance, has been issued by the Communist International without the most active participation of Stalin in its preparation." So Stalin's authority is little, if any, less absolute among Communists in foreign countries than it is in the Soviet Union.

A trait of Stalin's personality that seems worthy of more than incidental mention is his remarkable addiction to detail. Things that seem surprisingly small, by comparison with the larger problems in which he is engrossed, evidently come to his personal attention. Two illustrations of this point come to the writer's mind. The family of a Russian scientist was threatened with eviction under hard circumstances. When appeals to all the normal authorities failed, a direct message to Stalin brought an immediate response; the eviction was stopped. A foreign research worker found himself hampered by bureaucratic red tape in getting his material out of the country. Again the message to Stalin was effective; the red tape was cut away at one stroke.

Stalin today stands out, along with Mussolini and Hitler, as one of the three national leaders who can speak in the name of solidly regimented masses of his fellow citizens.

It must be said that Stalin offers less ready material to the student of his personality than either Mussolini or Hitler. In striking contrast to the Italian dictator, he is anything but expansive; the interviews which he has granted for publication could be counted on the fingers of one hand, perhaps without exhausting them; and he never contributes to the foreign press. And one searches in vain through his published writings for such flashes of personal self-revelation as one finds in Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

Stalin, like Lenin and Trotzky, is not an actual name but a revolutionary pseudonym, one of several under which Djugashvili, to call the Communist leader by his real name, went during the years when he was playing hide-and-seek with the Tsar's police. Birth and past activity are both powerful factors in determining personality; and if one is searching for the riddle of Stalin's personality the pre-revolutionary period of his life cannot be neglected.

JOSEPH STALIN — Wide World

The Soviet Leader in His Office in the Kremlin Sits Beneath a Portrait of Karl Marx and Wears a Smile Known Only to His Closest Associates.

He was born in 1879 in the Georgian town of Gori, on the southern side of the main Caucasus region. It would perhaps not be fanciful to attribute some of Stalin's qualities of character, coolness, steadfastness, taciturnity, to the influence of the vast mountain ranges that loomed up in the distance from his birthplace.

A far stronger influence, no doubt, was the period of almost two decades, during which Stalin led the hunted life of an underground revolutionary. His parents had designed him for the priesthood and sent him to a theological seminary in Tiflis, but he was soon expelled on account of his interest in the forbidden ideas of Marxism. He took up the familiar routine of a revolutionary career at that time: distribution of illegal literature, secret organizing activity among the workers, clandestine conferences, all invariably leading to arrest, banishment to some remote spot in North Russia or Siberia, followed, in turn, by flight from the place of exile and resumption of the revolutionary work.

Stalin was sent into exile six times. Five times he succeeded in running away before his term had expired; only on the occasion of his last arrest was he sent to such a remote place, in the Turukhansk district of Siberia, that he was unable to flee and was enabled to return to Russia by the March Revolution in 1917, which overthrew the Tsar.

To return six times to revolutionary activity indicates a considerable store of will power and perseverence; and Stalin's perseverence was still more remarkable during the dark period of the revolutionary movement, after the defeat of the 1905 upheaval, when apathy and disillusionment were the order of the day and the thinning ranks of the revolutionary parties swarmed with provocators. Stalin's record during the pre-revolutionary period may be said to have earned for him his pseudonym, which means "steel" in Russian.

Stalin was a Bolshevik from the time when the Russian Social Democratic Party split into Bolshevik and Menshevik wings in 1903. His official biographical sketch describes him as "Lenin's most orthodox disciple." Unlike his great enemy whom he finally destroyed politically, Leon Trotzky, he engaged in no pre-revolutionary polemics on theoretical questions with Lenin.

There can be little doubt that many traits of Stalin's character were formed during the many years which were divided between underground activity and periods of exile. In this experience there was small scope for speechmaking, debating and voting. There was always the need for conspiracy, for obedience to orders, for a very watchful appraisal of every new recruit to the party. A favorite device of the police was to employ provocators in order to learn the secrets of the revolutionary groups and catch their leaders. A saying much in vogue during the last years of Lenin's life was: "Lenin trusts Stalin; Stalin trusts no one"; and the leader of the Communist Party certainly makes the impression of a man who keeps his own counsel and does not give his confidence readily to anyone.

Space forbids a detailed description of the various stages by which Stalin rose to supreme power in the Communist councils, of the way in which he, in alliance with Zinoviev and Kamenev, undermined and politically destroyed Trotzky, of his subsequent triumph over his associates, Zinoviev and Kamenev, of the latest and final stage of his political triumph: the elimination from influential rank of the former Premier, A. I. Rykov; the former head of the Soviet trade unions, Mikhail Tomsky, and the former editor of the Communist newspaper, Pravda, Nikolai Bukharin. Of greater immediate interest is Stalin's own platform, the goals which he pursues.

This man, brought up in a small town in the unindustrialized, mountainous, romantic land of Georgia, is a worshipper at the shrine of mechanical efficiency; and he has not hesitated to apply methods of wartime ruthlessness to drive the country along the road of industrial development and to break the resistance of the peasantry to collective farms, operated under the close supervision of the state.

"When we put the worker on the automobile and the peasant on the tractor we shall see which countries are considered advanced and which are backward," he boasted on one occasion. And his few public pronouncements are filled with exhortations to "master technique," to overcome Russia's traditional technical backwardness.

Behind Stalin's fierce yearning to see Russia industrialized as rapidly as possible are two elements: the belief that Socialism itself depends on a big framework of modern industry and the conviction that the Soviet Union will only be able to win the war which Communist dogma regards as ultimately inevitable if industralization has created the sinews of military preparedness.

A good deal of psychological light is cast on the character of the Soviet Man of Steel by an interchange that occurred when Stalin received a party consisting of Bernard Shaw, Lady Astor and Lord Lothian.

"When are you going to stop killing people?" inquired Lady Astor.

"When it is no longer necessary," replied the outspoken Stalin.

The Graf, No Longer News, Makes History

With the Assurance of a Veteran, Dr. Eckener's Airship Runs on Schedule to the Minute Over the South Atlantic as Its Bigger Successor Nears Completion

By Howard Siepen

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

DR. HUGO ECKENER
Commander and Designer of the Graf Zeppelin.

UNOBTRUSIVELY, yet with heroic consistency, the Graf Zeppelin has been making for six years a definite and important contribution toward greater friendship among nations.

While headlines have blazed with the doings of heavier-than-air craft on their risky adventurings across the seas, the Graf has been safely piloted by Dr. Hugo Eckener into the position of a regular passenger carrier to South America. To be sure, the ship's history is replete with adventure, but its feats have become so recurrent and without mishap that the element of news is rapidly disappearing from them. The fact that its scheduled crossings of the South Atlantic are noted, if at all, only on the inside pages of newspapers, indicates the status of regularity, as contrasted with novelty, won by Dr. Eckener for his ship.

In terms of flying hours, converted into days, the Graf has spent about four and a half months over the waters of the North and South Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It has made 54 ocean crossings and has circled over four of the five continents. It has pushed its silver nose far north over the icy wastes of the arctic regions and flown for 30 hours on end through dense fog, has weathered heavy storms, skirted typhoons, passed through tropical rains and the dense smoke of forest fires in Asia.

But the Graf's crowning achievement undoubtedly is its regular passenger service between Europe and South America, maintained during the past two years. Business men and statesmen, even children traveling alone, have intrusted themselves to this sturdy ship and its veteran crew. Comfortable cabins, a comparatively spacious dining room and lounge combined, hot and cold running water in the lavatories, in addition to excellent meals, tend to make these swift ocean crossings a recreation.

The record of the ship's flights shows a continual expansion of its use and utility. The Graf's first transoceanic passenger flight on a commercial basis in October, 1928, was repeated in the following year. On its return trip from this second visit the airship crossed the Atlantic from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen, Germany, in the record time of 2 days, 7 hours and 21 minutes.

In the same year, the cruise around the world was made. The airship left Friedrichshafen in the morning of Aug. 15, 1929. In the evening of the same day it had already reached Russian territory. Twenty-four hours later it crossed the Ural Mountains and was speeding into Siberia; 48 hours later it had left the Asiatic continent behind; in yet another 24 hours it landed at Tokyo, with enough fuel on board to have carried on as far as Los Angeles.

On the flight across Siberia the Graf traversed hundreds of miles of desolate swamps, crossed deserted forest districts and sped through the canyons of a mountain the exact altitude of which could not be determined from the available maps. From Tokyo the airship flew in dense fog across the Pacific Ocean in little more than three days to Los Angeles. Lakehurst was the goal of the third lap. Then the helmsman turned the ship toward Friedrichshafen, its home port, reached after having covered 34,200 kilometers (21,375 miles) in 12½ flying days, carrying an average of 24 passengers apart from the crew.

In 1930, the following year, the first flight across the South Atlantic was made, which was to become the basis for the present-day regular South American service. This flight formed the first lap of a triangular cruise from Friedrichshafen to South America, North America and back to Europe.

The South American flight was repeated three times in the following year. In this year the Graf drew its silver line across the skies of four continents: America, Africa (Egypt), Europe and Asia. The last continent was skirted on the arctic flight, which also took place in 1931.

This flight into the arctic regions was entirely different from the previous flights. Sixteen arctic, meteorological and aeronautical experts and camera men were on board, including Lincoln Ellsworth. They came from four countries and soon had converted the lounge and dining saloon into a laboratory, study, observation and conference room. Weird looking cameras of huge dimensions stuck their inquisitive noses out of windows. Charts and instruments littered the tables. In every corner somebody was busy with his particular research work.

The actual arctic flight started on July 26, 1931, from Leningrad. The airship had flown to that city from Friedrichshafen with about two dozen sledges, a dozen tents and provisions for about four months on board for an emergency. But this emergency never occurred. The Graf flew north over the fog-covered Barents Sea to the Franz Joseph Islands, where it descended on the water to exchange greetings and mail with the Russian icebreaker Malygin, anchored in a bay of Hooker Island. The ice, however, came drifting up so rapidly toward the airship, resting like a graceful bird on the waters of the arctic sea, that after a short quarter of an hour the ship had to take to the air again.

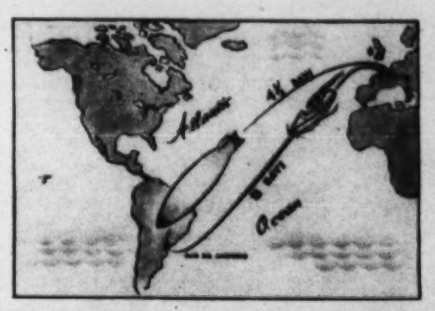
The most northerly point reached was Cape Fligely (81° 50'). From there the airship sped at 100 kilometers (62.5 miles) an hour through the light polar night at a height of 1000 meters (3280 feet) along the northern rim of the world to Severnaia Semlia, an island little known. The island was reached in the morning and studied from the air. Then the homeward journey was begun.

After a three-day flight, beginning with the departure from Leningrad, the Graf landed in Berlin straight from the arctic sea. In these 71 hours, territory had been covered—and this with all personal comfort—which it would have taken many months to traverse with sleigh and dog team. Many important corrections could be entered on the maps.

In the following year, 1932, the South American service became firmly established. Not less than nine regular flights to Brazil were made. In that year also trips to Holland and England and 17 cruises of Switzerland were sandwiched in.

In 1933, however, the airship was used almost exclusively on the transatlantic route. Again nine flights were made to South America, but this time they did not terminate at the first Brazilian port reached, Pernambuco, as had been the case in previous years. The service was now extended down to Rio de Janeiro, prolonging the flight by another 24 hours. The outward-bound trip to Rio de Janeiro took about 4½ days, the return trip about 5½ days. Fast steamships from Hamburg require 13 days for the single passage. The fare of the airship is somewhat higher, or 1500 marks from Friedrichshafen to Rio de Janeiro, as compared with 1300 marks charged by the steamship companies.

The high degree of regularity which this service to South America has reached, placing it side by side with other more established transportation systems, is seen from the fact that the

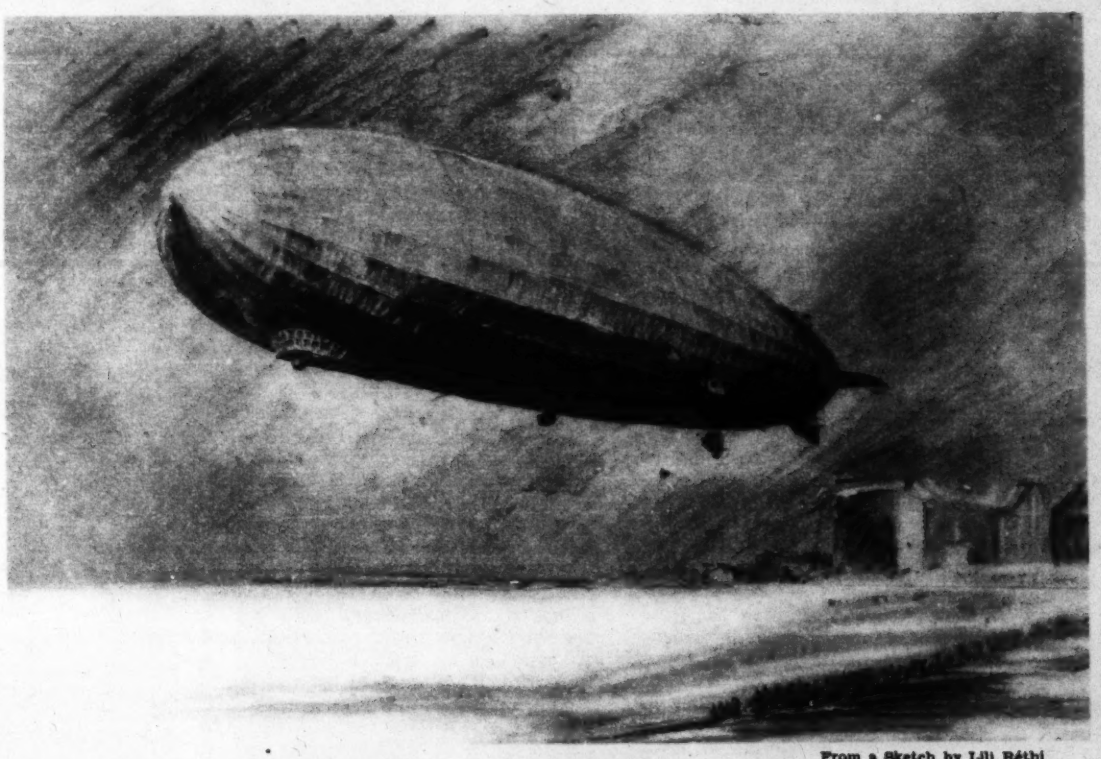


last five flights were made at fortnightly intervals, and that on the whole the schedule was adhered to as issued for the entire year in spring, not unlike the sailing lists of steamers. On two consecutive outward-bound trips, the time for crossing to Pernambuco differed only by two minutes on a voyage lasting three days.

Last year the airship covered 212,253 kilometers (132,658 miles) in 2101 hours carrying 1314 passengers and roughly 8000 kilograms (17,600 pounds) of mail and freight. The last flight was a triangular cruise, taking the airship down to Rio de Janeiro, then up to Chicago and from there back to Europe. Such flights over enormous distances, linking Europe with North and South America, are no longer regarded in the country of the Zeppelin airships as particularly outstanding events. Of the regular South American trips the press, in fact, takes little notice now.

Thus the world is beginning to accept commercial airship services over oceans and continents as something normal. For many years Dr. Hugo Eckener has been working with untiring energy and courage for the establishment of airship communication as another means of dependable and comfortable transportation. By the end of last year the Graf Zeppelin had made 355 flights, totaling 743,237 kilometers (464,583 miles), covered in 7342 hours and 51 minutes in the six years of its existence. It had carried 8900 passengers apart from the crew, as well as 20,197 kilograms (44,433 pounds) of mail and 37,531 kilograms (82,568 pounds) of freight.

When Dr. Eckener's new ship, capable of accommodating 50 passengers on two decks, one above the other, is ready this year, as anticipated, the world may hear of further progress through this new instrument for bringing the nations closer together.



From a Sketch by Lili Réthi

THE GRAF ZEPPELIN LEAVING FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, GERMANY

Football fo

The American Colleges Present Th
Crowds, Color an

By Harlan Tr

Underwood

(Above) YALE BOWL, ALMOST ANY OCTOBER SATURDAY

A MOMENT OF SUSPENSE AS NEVERS OF S

International

(Left) NOTRE DAME FAILS TO OPEN THE PITTSBURGH LINE

Ewing Galloway

(Left) COLUMBIA'S BALL, FIRST DOWN, ON CORNELL'S 40-YARD LINE.

International

(Above) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S CHEERING SECTION MASSED IN ITS TROJAN SYMBOL

ANOTHER SEASON OF American college football is ready for the kickoff. The campus is askirl with eddies of fallen leaves, and there's a mellow glow to the ivy-mantled embattlements of the college stadium. Crisp October has set the stage for football's grand processional next Saturday.

Football is a game of surprises. Official guardians of the game are not unmindful of the fact, as recent rule changes will soon attest. Surprises are what make the onlooker forget the frosty zip that lurks around the woolly fringe of the family steamer rug.

It is also a game of delightful paradoxes. Consider the engagement between the Columbia Lion and the Stanford Indian in the Tournament of Roses at Pasadena, Calif. Public sentiment was entirely with the poor little Lion, when it accepted an invitation to represent the East in last New Year's Day's renewal of college football's annual grand finale.

This sympathy was justified from the standpoint of achievement and precedent. The actual entry of the Lion and the Indian into the arena did little to dispel this feeling. The difference in weight and numbers was quite apparent. Stanford's burly eleven ran onto the field with the reassuring stimulus of a mighty cheer. Bunched low in the gaping tiers on the opposite side of Pasadena's football crater, a handful of faithful alumni replied with the Columbia battle song, "Roar, Lion, Roar!" It was a feeble purr, drowned in the echo of the Stanford hosts. All in all, it looked like a bad day for lions around Pasadena.

But Columbia won! The visiting right halfback, on a beautiful reverse, whirled off the weak side of the Stanford formation and went for a touchdown. The Indian was stunned. With one swift swipe of his well-drilled paw, the Lion had dealt defeat to western football prestige.

Intersectional upsets, however, all add to the fun, and most any football follower knows that it will take more than a menagerie of mascots to halt the western surge when the roses bloom again in Pasadena.

Yes, football is a game of inconsistencies. Reversals in form bring woe to many a favored team, and joy unbounded to the under dog. Every season has its share. Upsets frequently are treated in the press as something approaching a national catastrophe. Probably the majority of the college coaches regard them as useful lessons for overconfident teams. But an upset is apt

all for Fun

Present Their Autumn Spectacle of , Color and Action

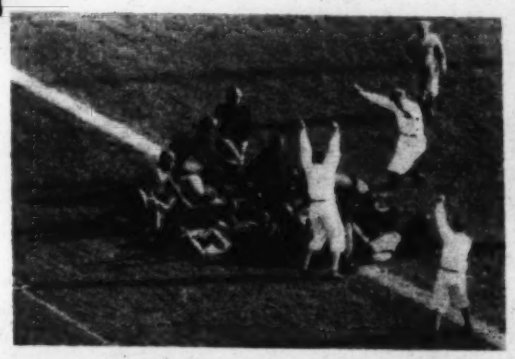
By Harlan Trott

NSE AS NEVERS OF STANFORD CIRCLES END

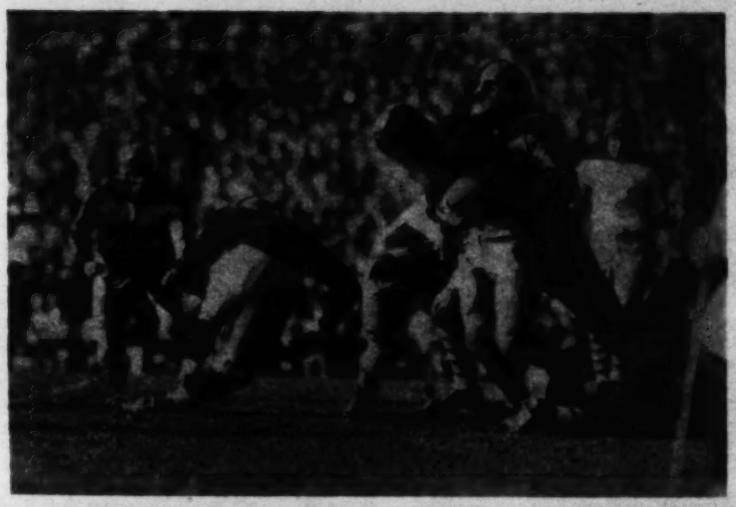
Ewing Galloway
NOW WATCH HIM GO!

Albert Burton Street
(Above) THE PRESS BOX, WHERE TYPEWRITERS CLACK, "—BEFORE 80,000 PERSONS HERE TODAY . . ."

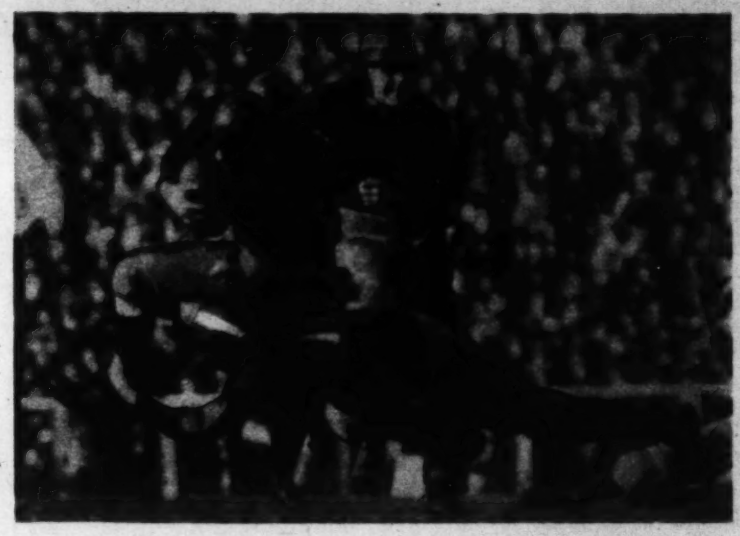
Keystone Underwood
(Right) WEIRD FASHIONS IN HEADGUARDS

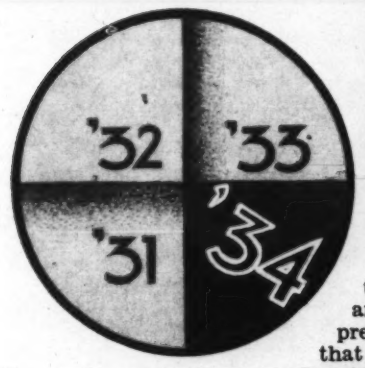


International
(Above) A GAME'S BIG MOMENT: TOUCHDOWN!



International
(Right) THE FLYING TACKLE WHICH THE RULES FORBID





to be a costly counteractant in these days of high-pressure alumni and a public that clamors for winning teams. For too often a coach's tenure hangs on the turn of the digits on the scoreboard atop the stadium. It matters not how much enjoyment his instruction may impart to his players. The men who play the game are seldom consulted in these matters.

Nor can one overlook the not uncommon tendency to stigmatize the achievement of the under dog—as often as not a real coaching triumph—by belittling the showing of the favored team. Such an upset provides balm aplenty to soothe the bumps incurred when a team steps out of its class and performs the "miracle" of the day.

A fair example takes us to the opening of Yale's football schedule a few years back, a game with Bates College which seemingly offered the Yale squad a chance to polish off its football fundamentals for more important games.

The teams left the field at half time with the score 0—0. Spectators on the home side of the Bowl were manifesting impatience at Yale's delay in getting its attack rolling. By the start of the final period, however, there was a decided reaction in the stands. Still there was no score. Plucky Bates, a slim little huddle of garnet jerseys, was putting up a stubborn resistance as a tide of burly substitutes in blue streamed in to jam over a prestige-saving touchdown in the final minutes.

The crowd sensed the dramatic turn. Slowly, play by play, the garnet line gave ground. It was a race with the clock as the Big Blue pounded its way into the shadow of the visitor's goal. Now there were only seconds to go—time for one last desperate rush! The Bates line dug low as the ball sailed in the Yale backfield. The carrier was stopped without gain. Bates had held its big rival to a scoreless tie.

Was that game fun? For the majority of onlookers, mostly Yale supporters, the answer is a gloomy, "No." But look down on the field. Apparently the teams share the opposite view. The boys from Maine still have a few handsprings to spare. Likewise, Yale has plenty of vim to send up a cheer for Bates. "Mere ritual!" you say? Notice that the Yale captain hands the ball to a Bates player. The ball, you know, is a precious trophy that goes to the winning team. With this fine gesture of sportsmanship, the deadlock is broken. Fellows who play for fun can sense a moral victor.

Inconsistencies there are that apply

(Continued on Page 12)

Among the New Books

Great Expectations

Papa Pasquier, by Georges Duhamel. Translated from the French by Samuel Putnam. New York: Harper. $2.

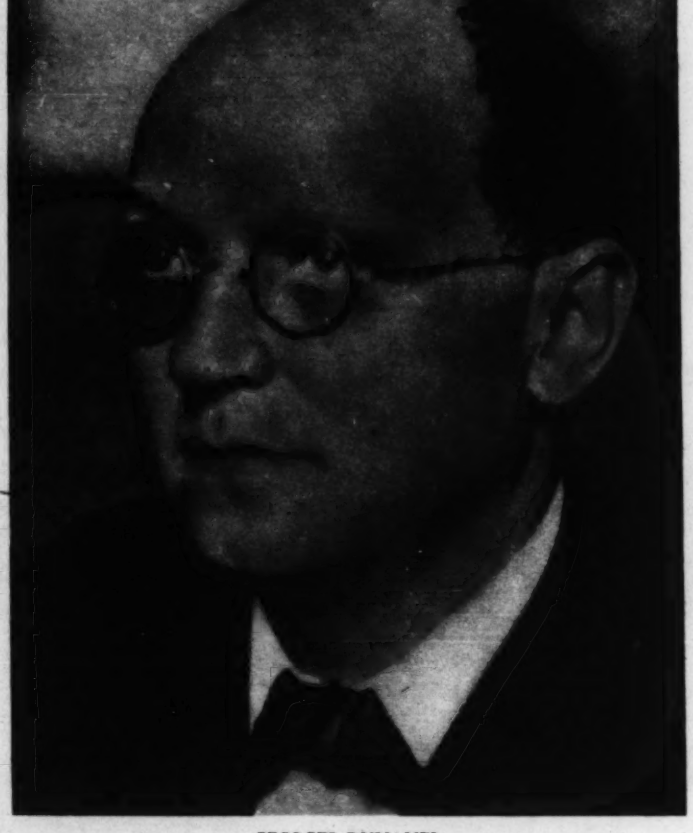
READERS WHO WERE impressed by Georges Duhamel's "Civilization," that bitter but scholarly work with which he won the Goncourt Prize some years ago, will be agreeably surprised by "Papa Pasquier," which shows him to be equally deft at producing fiction.

In this simple story of a French family ("Papa Pasquier" is the first of a series about the Pasquiers) M. Duhamel shows a remarkable gift as a creative writer, adorning his tale with a smooth prose style which is refreshing in its simplicity and economy of phrase. This very simplicity of his faultless prose bears witness to its sophistication; it is a type at the other extreme from Proust, for example, or Chateaubriand, and it is, perhaps, more truly Gallic. Added to the impeccable style is an ironic wit, and a devastating insight into character. "Papa Pasquier," as a result, is a fine novel, crystal clear.

It has been compared to "David Copperfield," and though it is extremely debatable whether any comparison between Dickens and Duhamel is justifiable, still, if one must relate them, then "Bleak House" would seem a more appropriate parallel.

"Papa Pasquier," though ostensibly the memoir of Laurent Pasquier, is concerned with the effect on all the Pasquiers of the familiar pangs of misprized fortune and the law's delay; it relates their dogged, persistent hope that a certain promised legacy will one day be free from legal entanglements, so that each may realize his particular castle in Spain: the father, his education; Cécile, her musical career; the mother, her more comfortable living, with possibly a "little maid," and so on.

In Dickens's treatment of the theme, his object is a sweeping attack on the whole ponderous English legal system; M. Duhamel, on the other hand, rather views the legal red tape as inevitable, and is more inclined to warn against letting vain dreams of happy miracles warp one's life. Laurent Pasquier's motto, after bitter experience, becomes: "Miracle is not accomplishment." He finally learns that a dependence on windfalls is but a sign of weakness.



GEORGES DUHAMEL

All the characters in this first volume of Laurent Pasquier's memoirs are as finely drawn as though etched in glass. Each emerges as a distinct individual, proof of M. Duhamel's incisive penetration into the springs of action. A French family, of the Parisian lower middle class, is seen as a family which might be typical of almost any city in the world, their characteristics those that are common to human nature everywhere, notably their patient hope that some day their ship will come in. Though the daily round of their lives is similar to that of many, it is so engagingly revealed that it never ceases to have an entertaining freshness. Meanwhile, the constant dreaming, the ever-resurgent hope that the legacy will one day finally be free for their possession, provides excellent suspense. This is indeed a well-balanced book, with a good share of humor, some tragedy, and always indubitably skillful narration.

M. W.

The Heart of a Peasant

Hordubal, by Karel Kapek. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d.

PEASANT DRAMA and the use of the "below the surface" technique in presenting a story are interesting new departures for Karel Kapek, in "Hordubal." The plot is simply a triangle melodrama — husband, wife and farmhand—but the plot is definitely secondary to the way it is treated. The characters and the scene are presented not through the thoughts of one of the characters—a method with which we are on easy, familiar terms—but through his feelings.

Mr. Kapek has selected an inarticulate, fumbling, good-natured, slow-moving, but passionate, creature and has made articulate his deeper moods. By this method it is made clear why Hordubal was a failure — although Hordubal himself was never conscious of such a thing. The reader can understand why Hordubal was robbed and cheated and why he could only feel helpless and gradually, because of his impotence in action, suffer disintegration. Hordubal makes a simple estimate of the emotional situation he finds in his home when he returns from America after eight years. He is puzzled, hurt, but not entirely blind, only he cannot bring himself to face the implications. But the reader is enabled to see beyond and around the limitations of Hordubal's viewpoint.

In achieving this Mr. Kapek has shown great dexterity and artistry. Whether his conception of peasant mentality is realistically exact is perhaps less important than the fact that his realization of this mentality is so admirable. His peasant's sensations are poeticized and are the product of simplification—some may quarrel with Mr. Kapek on this latter count—but the success of his technique seems clear.

Shakespearean Topicalities

Shakespeare Oxford and Elizabethan Times, by Rear Admiral Hubert H. Holland, C. B. London: Denis Archer. 12s. 6d.

ADMIRAL HUBERT HOLLAND is among the most patient and most penetrating of those scholars who, during the past few years, have sought through close perusal of contemporary history and literature to note and interpret the many more or less veiled topical allusions discernible in the Shakespearean plays.

This is a task of great value and importance, because, as the admirable book before us conclusively shows, it is thus, and thus only, that the dates of first drafting of the plays and of their principal revisions can be determined with accuracy—a problem which those who, in common with Admiral Holland, accept Lord Oxford as the genuine "Shakespeare" are best able to solve, because, William Shaksper of Stratford having been born in 1564, and the only other serious claimant, Francis Bacon, in 1561, neither Stratfordians nor Baconians can posit the serious possibility of the plays having been drafted before the late fifteen-eighties, whereas Oxfordians are enabled to find them as early as the late fifteen-seventies; their man having been born in April, 1550.

* * *

The results of such an investigation are startling, and at the same time pitilessly destructive to orthodoxy. Admiral Holland reveals, for example, 18 contemporary allusions pointing to 1578 as the date of "Love's Labour's Lost." I should have liked him to pay more attention to the many indications of the year 1596 as the date of an elaborate revision of "Shakespeare's" euphuistic comedy. Most striking of all, however, is "Hamlet," wherein our author detects more than 40 allusions of a most convincing kind, all showing with strong cumulative effect, that the tragedy, though afterward more than once revised, must have been drafted during, or close to, 1583. Admiral Holland's intimate knowledge of his period, whether literary, historic or, let me add, astronomical, enables him to explain obscure references with much plausibility.

Thus the line in Hamlet, IV. 5.—

> It is the false *steward* that stole
> his *master's daughter*—

is revealed as an allusion to the attempt by Lord Leicester, the *Master* of the Horse, to marry his step-*daughter*, Dorothy Devereux, to James *Stuart*, King of Scotland. James, therefore, is the true Steward (Stuart); the false steward being Perrott, who actually eloped with Dorothy Devereux in 1583.

* * *

That same clue dates, and makes readily comprehensible, other adjacent lines, including, "You must wear your rue with a difference," where the word-play is upon the French "divers rue" (different rue) or Devereux.

Again, the line in Hamlet, I. 1.—

> Why such daily cast of brazen
> cannon?

refers to the hasty arming of England, when by 1583 it was realized that war with Spain had become inevitable. These are chosen almost at random among a hundred such topicalities.

To Admiral Holland's thesis that William Shaksper of Stratford penned certain of the later Shakespearean plays, I demur, for reasons which appear to me conclusive; but I do not hesitate to say that this book, written admittedly for the student, rather than for the general reader, is one of the most interesting, important and revealing that has appeared in recent years. Its quiet style adds to its effect; and it should be ignored by nobody who would keep abreast of modern Shakespeare research, or who cares really to understand the plays.

PERCY ALLEN

Serviceable Production

International Combines in Modern Industry, by Alfred Plummer. London and New York: Pitman & Sons. 7s. 6d.; $2.50.

ORTHODOX ECONOMISTS are having a bad time. Their theories are being upset by the stubborn fact of the tremendous expansion in world productive capacity. What Professor Plummer calls "a world so obviously oppressed by abundance" has invalidated their most cherished assumptions, which are based on a scarcity of goods.

But stupendous efforts, working largely below the surface, he charges, are being made to maintain that belief in scarcity. He asserts that "great industrial, commercial and financial organizations have begun to operate on an unprecedentedly colossal scale." He traces the ramifications of international agreements in a seemingly endless list of industries, including sugar, tin, electricity, communications, explosives, chemicals, sewing cotton, rayon, metal, wheat, meat packing, glass bottles and linoleum. He declares that "a widespread fear of overproduction and ruinous competition is driving producers into international combines, with the object of restricting production — in other words, of holding back the full benefit which the phenomenal productive progress of recent times ought to be conferring upon mankind."

These international organizations are regarded with distrust and suspicion by the people who constitute the mass of consumers; and the suspicion, according to Professor Plummer, is shared by such intermediate consumers as the small manufacturers.

What is it, then, that forces men to unite against their own best interests? What impels them to build up pyramidal structures in which power is held by the few at the top, while they themselves are divested of responsibility and power of initiative?

Professor Plummer answers that it is steady, relentless financial pressure that brings about action of the sort. He discusses the effects of the world-wide agreements on workers and on their trade unions. At last, by way of finding a solution of the problems involved, he considers the possibility of a method by which the combinations, which in his view have come to stay, may be directed for the general good.

Additional book reviews appear from time to time on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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From Deerfield to Quebec, 1704

The Cold Journey, by Grace Zaring Stone. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

MRS. STONE is in the habit of enhancing her characters by making them reflect an unusual background, and racial traits that are intensified by it, yet she always submerges her scenes in her characters. This was distinctive of "The Heaven and Earth of Doña Elena" and of "The Bitter Tea of General Yen," and is to be observed even more clearly in her new novel, "The Cold Journey."

Here Mrs. Stone has given an account of the famous attack on Deerfield, Massachusetts, by French and Indians, in the winter of 1704. With careful research she has re-created the scene on that bitter February night when the marauders climbed the palisades by means of close-packed drifts and set fire to the little settlement, which in the book is called Redfield. She has described the apportionment of captives, their long journey to Canada, experiences at the hands of their captors, redemption by the Massachusetts Government and return to their homeplace. These facts alone could make a sufficiently stirring, though bleak, chronicle of hardship and fortitude.

* * *

Nevertheless the chronicle is not bleak, for it is transfused by the ardor of human feeling, by love, pity, jealousy and even by humor. Almost from the first the reader's attention is caught by the possibilities for dramatic conflict latent in two situations: Minister Chapman's consciousness that he, whose first interest should be the shepherding of his flock, is making an idol of his delicate wife; and the disparity of taste between Schoolmaster Lygon and his wife, and her unfitness for frontier life.

Throughout this tale of fighting and marching the emphasis is not on external events, startling though they are, but on the way the characters regard what happens—on the reactions of Mr. Chapman, the Lygons, the young French lieutenant Le Moyne, Mrs. Peckworth who is snatched from her bed to make the hard journey with her newborn infant, Captive Carter who loves the minister, the child Mercy who is a budding opportunist, the Jesuit Father Julian, and—fleetingly and rather sympathetically—the Indians.

* * *

Thus Mrs. Stone has presented a study of contrasting cultures, English Puritans opposed to the warmer and more hearty life of the French, and both set against a little-comprehended background of savagery. Lettice Lygon, alien to Puritan Massachusetts, finds completion in a brief romance shared by Le Moyne, but voluntarily returns with her husband to New England. Mr. Chapman's lesson of humility, begun for him when he lost his wife, is furthered by his acquaintance with Father Julian. Elements of drama were already existing in the characters when the story began, but captivity has liberated those elements and formed them into combinations not otherwise possible.

Perhaps the most skillful portrait, skillful because it had to be painted without a halo and without romance, is that of Mrs. Peckworth, who took her baby to Quebec and brought it home again, though she had to shed blood to do it. She typifies the New England pioneer mother, the strong, practical, driving, managing kind of woman who made New England men make New England.

So clearly are these men and women revealed in their inner life that to Mrs. Stone's readers Deerfield will be Redfield, the actual minister John Williams, known to history as "The Redeemed Captive," will have the traits of Minister Chapman, and there will always be a Mrs. Peckworth in the band of Deerfield captives.

W. K. R.

Mr. Pitkin's Toy Utopia

The Chance of a Lifetime, by Walter B. Pitkin. New York: Simon & Schuster. $2.

A MAJOR AMERICAN problem appears to be the overcoming of government by phraseology. The "brain trust's" notoriety in some measure accrues from its interesting, but inaccurate, title. Thus it would be invidious to reduce Professor Pitkin to a single phrase. But those who call him the "sophomore cheer leader" have, at least, found a designation which characterizes the enthusiasms and clichés of his "The Chance of a Lifetime."

The Columbia University professor concerns himself with what he calls the lost generation —35,000,000 Americans, the older ones who were economically disestablished by the financial crash of 1929, and the younger ones who have not been able to establish themselves during the economic upheaval of recent years. He would have them build for themselves a "toy Utopia" (the phrase is his own), and he outlines a plan under which this group is told to organize for legislation and lay the basis for a series of "city-county" communities, virtually self-sustaining in the new age of superpower.

* * *

Mr. Pitkin's "toy Utopia" would be humorous were not the problem with which he deals so compelling. And the solutions would be interesting if they were not in some measure based upon statistics and conclusions open to question.

Mr. Pitkin would have his lost generation organize in small groups and elect 100 senators and representatives who would enact laws to finance a plan to give everyone a home, a job, a system of medical supervision, freedom from crushing debts and considerable leisure time. He issues elaborate instructions for the carrying out of such a campaign. The groups should not argue among themselves but should use the radio—a medium over which there is no rebuttal. They should send many telegrams to congressmen, but they should not write letters to editors. They should keep scrapbooks of all press notices, but they should beware of starting a magazine.

* * *

With some justice, Mr. Pitkin contends that a mass credit of at least $25,000,000,000 required for his scheme is not so staggering when compared with the vast war expenditures and loans to foreign nations. He would have the various government agencies, which are now passing out new-deal funds, contribute to his plan. He has measures to eliminate obsolete machines, obsolete uses, obsolete men, money and morals. He feels that the machine age has passed, the power age has arrived, and the way for the "lost generation" to act is to create its own new communities in the regions to be served by the Government's vast new hydroelectric projects.

The complications of the plan can hardly be offset by Professor Pitkin's terse and rapid phrases. Economically and geographically his schemes may have a certain appeal, but he overlooks the fact social systems can never be machine-made and superimposed with permanent success, but must develop and grow gradually, with the sanction of experience and enlightened thinking.

C. E. G.

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Revolutionary Aftermath

One Woman's Story, by Mary Britnieva. London: Arthur Barker. 8s. 6d. net.

HALF ENGLISH and half Russian, Mary Britnieva married a Russian doctor in the World War period. But her story deals mainly with the hardships which her class and kind endured after the Bolsheviki came into power. Being of English extraction and belonging, with her husband, to the intelligentsia, she found her position in Soviet Russia extremely precarious. Visits to England did not improve her relationship with the Soviet authorities.

There were the problems of food shortage and housing, although her husband, as a doctor, was better off in this latter respect than many others. There was a constant fear of arrest.

Mary Britnieva's husband after the war worked in a Soviet hospital. It is evident that she was never able to believe in the Bolshevist régime and her attitude may have brought her more than her share of unpleasantness. She was certainly subjected to the most pointless petty annoyances. Behind these persecutions there was always the threat of the G. P. U. But her husband felt that if he stuck to his job and let politics alone, he would not get into serious trouble. It was, however, thought advisable for her to take the children to England.

For a time her husband worked as a ship's doctor on the Soviet steamers plying between Russia and London. On one occasion, on going to meet his ship at London Bridge, Mary Britnieva found he was not on board. He had been arrested just before the boat sailed. In spite of opposition she returned to Russia and there spent many weeks trying to get news of her husband. When the news came, it was final.

What part, if any, the doctor had played in politics, is impossible to estimate from Mary Britnieva's story, but one cannot read the account of the disruption of this happy family without feelings of profound sadness. The doctor appears as a kindly individual, devoted to his work, to his wife and his children.

It is remarkable that, under the stress of a terrible memory, Mary Britnieva has been able to write reasonably about her experiences, that she has retained her balance and her sense of humor and her love for the Russian people. Although her predilection for the old régime is scarcely veiled, she is by no means bitter, or unduly resentful. Hers is a book which is illuminating both as a human document and as a record of the effects of 14 years of war, revolution and their aftermath on one family and their circle of friends.

The Jews' Place

Judaism as a Civilization: Toward a Reconstruction of American-Jewish Life, by Mordecai M. Kaplan. New York: Macmillan. $5.

Two fundamental currents of thought are directed upon the problem of the Jews' place in the world social scheme. Many contend that elimination of the barriers by which the Jews keep themselves in a separate class affords the permanent solution. Rabbi Kaplan, however, advocates the embracing of Judaism as more than religion and its restoration as a cultural and creative force.

Rabbi Kaplan outlines an exhaustive plan for the integration of Jewish living customs and culture. Yet he appears to overlook the point that their capacity of assimilation has been responsible for much of the Jews' progress, while those influences tending to keep the Jewish race a thing apart have, in no small measure, been responsible for its hardships.

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Portraits and Episodes

Modern American Prose, edited by Carl Van Doren. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.75.

IF ANTHOLOGIES must be made, we suggest that Mr. Carl Van Doren make them. The slaughtering and dismembering of great literature, and the assembling of its maimed fragments by a process of either haphazard or arbitrary selection, is at best a sad business, but the finesse and sensitiveness with which Mr. Van Doren has performed his task of lopping off and cutting up and piecing together deserve great praise. Where episodes have been lifted from novels, they are always of such a character that they stand complete and unified in themselves, and what is more, do not betray the author's intention by falsifying the context from which they are taken.

* * *

The volume exhibits the prose literature of the United States "during the years which may be said to have begun with the Younger Generation and to have ended with the New Deal." Wherever there was a choice, the editor has tried to choose narratives and studies of character, so that differing writers may be brought upon a common ground and their method compared. Thus the anthology becomes to an unusual extent "a field of action and a gallery of portraits." It is by no means restricted to these types of writing, but one notes the preference operating in the choice of such essays as Santayana's on William James and Mencken's on Huneker.

Curiously, the only play included is "What Price Glory," which owes its presence, we are informed in the preface, to its "superb rendering of soldier talk and to its two heroes who, alone among the characters invented by the modern American stage, are folk-figures." It is easy enough to agree with Mr. Van Doren's express prejudice against the inclusion of plays in an anthology designed for general reading, but why, then, this exception? Or if exceptions are allowed, isn't it a bit rough on Mr. O'Neill not to include even a short one-act play of his? This is perhaps the most vulnerable point of the whole selection.

* * *

For the rest, Mr. Van Doren steers nicely between a too conservative and a too radical standard of judgment. Miss Gertrude Stein makes an appearance, but with one of her "Three Lives," which, as too few people know, are lucid and admirable imitations of Flaubert. Mr. E. E. Cummings also turns up, but with his early and eminently readable study of Jean le Negre from "The Enormous Room." And on the other hand we have Mrs. Wharton and Mr. Paul Elmer More.

The editor concludes with a selection from his own brilliantly written introduction to American literature, which contains the statement: "In literature the first writers are first and the rest, in the long run, nowhere but in anthologies."

R. P.

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Football for Fun

(Continued from Page 9)

to individuals no less than to teams. Mahan of Harvard, all-American fullback on one of the great pre-war Haughton-coached teams, was having an off-day in a game with Cornell, probably the only letdown in form he ever had in all his college playing days. To witness such a performance from so potentially great a star as Mahan was too much for the biting humor of Percy Haughton, who observed that as a triple threat his fullback was underrated. He was a quadruple threat no less against Cornell that day. For as Haughton explained, Cornell couldn't tell "whether you were going to kick, pass, run, or fumble."

Spectators who jeer frequently come back to cheer. It's merely a matter of victory or defeat. The casual football follower has too little patience with the problems which attend the molding of a team. Victory or a new coach is the sweeping demand. Which helps to explain to some extent why nearly 30 eastern colleges are opening their schedules this fall under new coaching régimes!

There is an inspiring story of a coach who defied the popular conception of the game's real objective. A fine Chicago team had driven its way within inches of the goal line and victory. Time was running out. Chicago's excited quarterback sent a play into the center of the line. With the defense massed to meet it, the rush failed to gain. Again he called for a plunge that was held for no gain at the center.

Down on the Chicago bench, a substitute quarterback waited eagerly for word to get into the game. Grimly the coach watched another fruitless surge at the center of the line. Still no move for a substitution of field generals as the teams lined up for the final attempt. Again the quarterback called for a smash over the center.

It failed to gain, inches short of victory!

Why had the Chicago coach not sent in another quarterback with instructions for a scoring play? His story came out eventually. That quarterback was equipped with a string of versatile plays. If in the heat of action he failed to utilize his knowledge and sound judgment —well, perhaps there would be a lesson in defeat, an experience to profit by in the larger game that is really only just beginning when a fellow forsakes the playing field and college halls. Only a really great man could visualize all that above the clamor of the crowd and his own natural will to win. Even in the heat of action that coach did not forget the fact every spectator should hold in view—that the game belongs not to the crowds nor the coach, but to the fellows who give their heart and strength to playing the game. Boys were fortunate who played on Chicago teams in the days of Alonzo Stagg.

Somewhere between a program of intermural athletics and a gigantic public spectacle lies a sane and steady middle course for this monstrous legacy of English Rugby which got its modest American start more than half a century ago beneath the elms of Harvard College yard.

Attempts to subdue this football fanfare recur from year to year. And nowhere in recent times has the effort been more determined than among the athletic governing boards of many leading institutions. Schools there are which still seem to exalt the stadium above the classroom, and coaches who find more in common with the local board of trade than with members of the faculty. And from such sources a flood of ballyhoo still seeks a public outlet.

For the most part, overemphasis is on the wane within college fences. Early season setups are being supplanted on many a schedule with opponents of more equal fiber. Proposals to reduce the playing schedules have also been advanced by college authorities. But the surprising amount of opposition voiced by players at these efforts to curtail their football fun has forestalled the plan in more than one instance.

Too often, however, the accusing finger of condemnation is leveled at the playing field and the coach's bench instead of toward the stands. College football has had a pretty thorough purging from within as a result of the investigation conducted by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching a few years ago. The reform may be far from complete. Proselyting and other undesirable practices still find an occasional loophole. But undoubtedly alumni help (?) in building football teams is falling off.

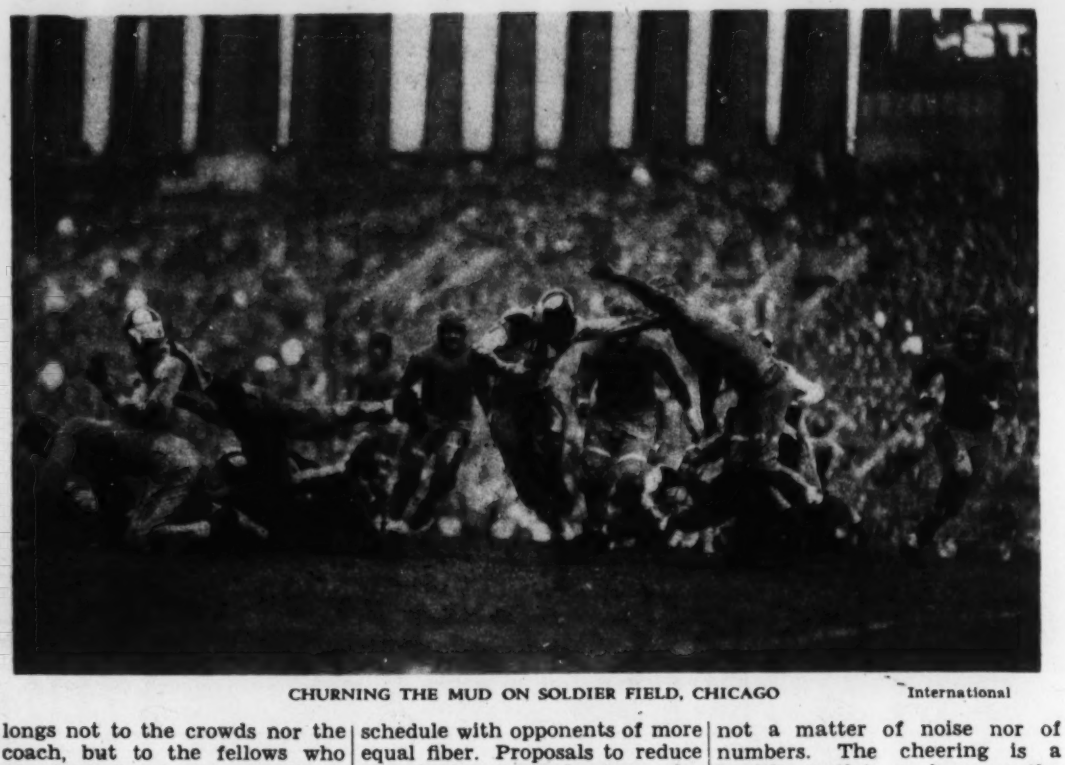
The time is right for a Carnegie report of the situation on the sidelines, from the first row right up to the press box and the broadcasting booth.

All this, however, should not be construed as a blanket indictment of the intercollegiate football gallery. Where unsportsmanlike conditions appear, their effect is out of all proportion to the vociferous minority that produces them. The public attitude is beyond the power of the college authorities to restrain. The only way it can be reached is by an appeal to fair play and common sense, and through a more rational handling of radio and press publicity.

Football as a public spectacle could be abolished by closing the stadium gates to all but undergraduates. But a tremendous source of college revenue would be lost thereby. Public support is what provides the funds to maintain the athletic program for the entire student body in practically every institution. College football, therefore, with few exceptions, is not a quest for monetary profits but for the improvement and expansion of recreational activities in the schools.

Overemphasis in the stands is not a matter of noise nor of numbers. The cheering is a healthy outlet, as long as the crowd knows when to cheer for the other side. It's really the only exercise in which a football spectator can indulge — unless you count the fun of trying to wedge your way into the stands for one of the traditional intercollegiate "classics."

The public viewpoint toward the importance of the game is the chief troublemaker in football as it is watched today. Spectators need to show more teamwork. The grand stand rules are fairly simple; the results are worth the effort. Be fair to the fellow who plays the game. And remember, football's all in fun!



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Russia's Radios

There are between 80 and 90 radiocasting stations scattered throughout Russia, serving a population of approximately 167,000,000. They range from local units to super-power stations of 100,000 watts and upward. It is estimated there are 600,000 receiving sets in use.

The distribution of receiving sets in Russia is radically different from the rest of the world, in that a large proportion is public, rather than private. The public sets are installed in squares and in auditoriums of varying character. Such receivers are operated as the local authorities or the citizenry determine, and in many localities the daily period of public reception is the principal social event of the day.

Private ownership of receiving sets in Russia is apparently subject only to the satisfaction of the Government tax provisions, but all apparatus must be purchased through the official commercial organizations. All goods purchased for import into Russia are transferred in the country of export to the Russian agency established for that purpose. There is no other channel whereby radio apparatus may be marketed in the country.

Entertainment features are scarce on Russian programs and silent periods are frequent.

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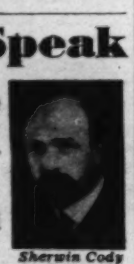

Sherwin Cody

THOUSANDS of persons make little mistakes in their everyday English and don't know it. Sherwin Cody found that in a five-minute conversation, or in an average one-page letter, from five to fifty errors will appear. It is surprising how many experienced stenographers fail in spelling such common words as "business," "abbreviate," etc. It is astonishing how many business men say "between you and I" instead of "between you and me," and use "who" for "whom," and mispronounce the simplest words; how few know whether to use one or two "c's" or "m's" or "r's" or when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear.

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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

The Naval Conference . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Your anonymous contributor "Constant Reader" [Magazine Section, Sept. 26] has missed the main point of my article on the 1935 Naval Conference. This was that if Britain and the United States of America could come to agreement on the Freedom of the Seas, in its modern interpretation, not only would the conference be made a success but the peace of the world, at least as regards Europe and the Americas, would be assured.

As to "Constant Reader's" minor criticisms, it is notorious that the present Prime Minister has pressed for London as the meeting place of the Conference. One of Mr. MacDonald's failings is that he cannot refrain from trying to manage the Foreign Office over the head of the Foreign Minister; this is one more example.

As for the Japanese demand for equality, or parity, which "Constant Reader" doubts, this has been expressed in the most authoritative Japanese quarters, and published officially. The Japanese regard the present ratios as placing them in an inferior position. They may not obtain agreement, but they will certainly make the demand. In my article I suggested a way out of this difficulty.

As for the French and Italian attitudes, these will make success difficult if we and the Americans allow ourselves, as in 1927, 1930, and again this year, to become involved in a mere wrangle about the figures of tons, and gun calibers, and the thickness of armor plate and the size of submarines and other comparatively unimportant details so attractive to politicians without a policy.

I can only repeat that if Britain and the United States of America can come to agreement for the mutual defense of the trade routes, inviting the other naval powers to collaborate if they will, it does not matter if Italy lays down 35,000-ton superdreadnoughts or not; nor will futilities such as escalator clauses be necessary.

STRABOLGI.
Dalmally, Argyllshire.

* * *

"The Great Illusion" . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

In "The Great Illusion Still Deceives," by Sir Norman Angell in the Monitor's Magazine Section for Aug. 8, this paragraph appears:

"My work, 'The Great Illusion,' said in effect: 'This whole underlying notion that there is or can be a transfer of *property* or wealth when territory passes from one political administration to another, whether by agreement or by conquest, is a vast mystification, an intellectual confusion, a piece of erroneous thinking, due in part to the use of such misleading terms as *ownership* and *taking* in this connection.'"

There is nevertheless a transfer of control, of power of taxation, of regulation of industry, and of a government's right to give valuable concessions to industrial or financial interests, when by conquest or through agreement one country acquires territory from another. Moreover, the matter of currency must be considered. It is advantageous for a country to possess territories—or as Germany realizes, colonies—in which its own coin will buy raw materials and into which its goods may pass without hindrance from tariffs. These facts must have a real, though indirect, effect upon the economic well-being of individuals, and in the long run might even be reflected in some transfer of property or wealth.

These remarks are offered as additions to, rather than as criticisms of, Sir Norman's statement. I appreciate the helpful influence which his efforts to clear up confusion of thought are exerting. And no doubt the way he puts his case in the above paragraph is nearer to the truth than is the opposite conception.

Perhaps it is too much to ask of the average reader that he shall see the complex picture of international politics and economics in its entirety. But for each one of us to try to do so is worth while.

CARLYLE W. MORGAN.
Brookline, Mass.

* * *

"Haro, Haro!" . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

May I dilate a little on the interesting topic touched upon in the Magazine Sections of Aug. 1 and Sept. 5. I refer to the subject "Le Clameur de Haro," an ancient custom that prevails to this day in Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands. That the power of the portentous name of Rollo, or Rou, first Duke of Normandy, still persists is manifest in this appeal, the perfection of injunction peremptory:

"Haro! Haro! a l'aide mon Prince! On me fait tort." ("Ha Rou! (Haro) Ha Rou! Help me, they are wronging me!")

This may be invoked by anyone who suffers an act of trespass or injury to his property by addressing the offender in the presence of witnesses.

This appeal must be respected and the alleged wrong cease until the Royal Court has adjudicated thereon. The name of Rollo the Prince is called upon to see that justice is done, and there is always a fine payable by the loser of the case. If a person has raised a frivolous clameur, he is fined. Says Elliott, "Le Clameur de Haro was invoked in the town of St. Helier, the capital of Jersey, within the last few years by a gentleman named Mollet whose trees were being cut down without his permission when he came upon the scene and stopped the trespass in the above picturesque and time-honored manner. Now it is only used for trespass on real property."

Mr. Ralph Mollet of St. Helier, Secretary to the Bailiff, informed me that his father had invoked the Clameur de Haro a few years previous to the year (1928) of my visit to Jersey. A long span of years from 933, when the Islands became nominally included in Normandy.

MRS. SHIRLEY VAN FLEET.
East Rochester, New York

Coördinating Conservation

Legislation enacted during the last session of Congress known as the Coördinating Bill providing for closer coöperation between various units of the Federal Government whose activities affect wild life is bringing marked results.

According to Mr. Frank T. Bell, Commissioner of the Bureau of Fisheries, in recent months there has been a closer coherence and unity in the work of the various conservation agencies. In keeping with the spirit of the recent legislation, the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, has just issued general instructions to its field officers which provide that storage areas for irrigation or power shall be administered as far as possible to avoid harming fish and birds.

As further instance of the cohesion in the work of the allied federal bureaus, the Fisheries Commissioner points out that the Bureau of Biological Survey has administered its land purchasing program in the Upper Mississippi Wild Life Refuge so as to afford complete assistance to the activities of the Bureau of Fisheries, frequently acquiring tracts of land which have been loaned to the latter for fish propagation work.

Aside from work in stocking park waters, Mr. Bell declares that the Bureau of Fisheries is working in close coöperation with the National Parks Service in all matters concerning the maintenance of fish life in the waters of these preserves.

The Fisheries Bureau also is receiving valuable assistance from the Corps of Engineers, War Department, in its studies of pollution in the Mississippi River system. The engineers have donated a quarterboat on which the Fisheries Bureau has established a laboratory and this laboratory is moved as desired with the assistance of tugs loaned by the Engineers Corps.

In addition, the Bureau of Fisheries and the Army Engineers are coöperating closely in an effort to determine how fish may best pass over a dam being erected by the engineers at Bonneville on the Columbia River in the State of Washington.

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SHOES FOR MEN

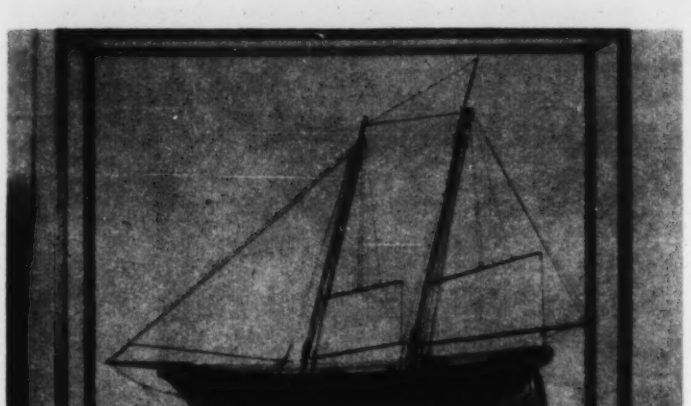
Preserving the News

Most of the newspapers published in the United States since 1868 are likely to deteriorate through disintegration of the paper, unless preservative or reproductive measures are employed, according to a report recently issued by the United States Bureau of Standards. This report describes in detail the results of an examination of newspapers published during the period 1900 to 1930.

Papers published before 1868 were printed on rag fiber paper. These were in excellent condition. The bureau declares they should endure indefinitely if protected against external deteriorative influences. Some papers published from 1868 to 1880 were found to be composed of straw fibers, and mixtures of straw, wood, and rag fibers, all chemically treated, and nearly all of these were in good condition.

Most of the papers published since 1868 contained crude ground wood fiber and they were generally in an advanced state of disintegration. The resumption in 1927, by some publishers, of the use of papers composed of high-grade fibers for permanent library editions, will probably preserve some subsequent records, as tests indicated that satisfactory paper has been developed for this purpose.

The bureau found that the practice of covering newspapers with strong Japanese tissue paper, as developed by the New York Public Library, greatly increased their strength and stability. Transparent cellulose acetate sheeting also gave promising results. Photostatic and photolithographic printing on high-grade paper, and the use of photographic glass plates, are mentioned as means of reproducing newspaper records in stable form.



SHE MARKED A MILESTONE IN NAVAL DESIGN
Model of the Yacht America by George Steers, Her Designer, in Possession of the Royal Natal Yacht Club of Durban, South Africa.

The America's Model

An interesting sidelight on the recent America's Cup contest off Newport, R. I., emphasizing the world-wide interest in this grand international sailing rivalry, is offered by the Royal Natal Yacht Club of Durban, South Africa, which lent a model of the yacht America, original winner of the trophy, to Mr. James A. Farrell, president of India House in New York City.

The model was placed on exhibition in the main lounge of India House, downtown club of foreign traders and shipping men in Hanover Square.

This graceful gesture on the part of the Natal yachtsmen came about as a result of Mr. Farrell learning that a model of the America, which won the trophy in a race around the Isle of Wight in 1851, was in possession of the Durban club. Communication was established with Commodore Ruppert Ellis Brown of the Natal club and as a result the model was generously loaned to Mr. Farrell for exhibition.

Its history, supplied by the owners, recites that the designer of the America, George Steers, presented the model to Mr. James Ashbury, owner of Cambria, British challenger for the cup in 1870. Mr. Ashbury later presented the model to his secretary, Thoms Neil, on whose passing it became the property of his daughter, the wife of Capt. C. W. Girling, who in turn gave it to the Royal Natal Yacht Club.

The America was built at Brown's Yard for the New York Yacht Club syndicate at a cost of $20,000. The members of this syndicate were Commodore John C. Stevens, George L. Schuyler, James A. Hamilton, James Beekman Finlay and Hamilton Wilkes.

The schooner yacht was modeled along the lines of the New York pilot boats. In profile, she was exactly opposite the English type, being shallow at the bow with its greatest depth at the stern. She was remarkably fast going to windward and was able to point much closer into the wind than her yachting contemporaries. She was the forerunner of all modern practice in hull design.

Come what may in the racing fortunes of all who compete for possession of the cup which the America captured at Cowes so long ago, the Royal Natal Yacht Club will continue to treasure this model. Its graceful lines are reminiscent of the days when American and British clipper ships established records for fast sailing, before the coming of the iron ship drove sailing vessels from the trade routes, and left the beauty of sail for America's sailing successors to maintain.

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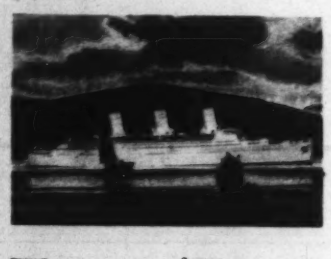
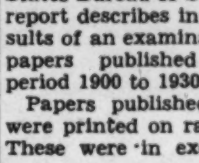


Empress of Britain

WORLD CRUISE

Canadian Pacific



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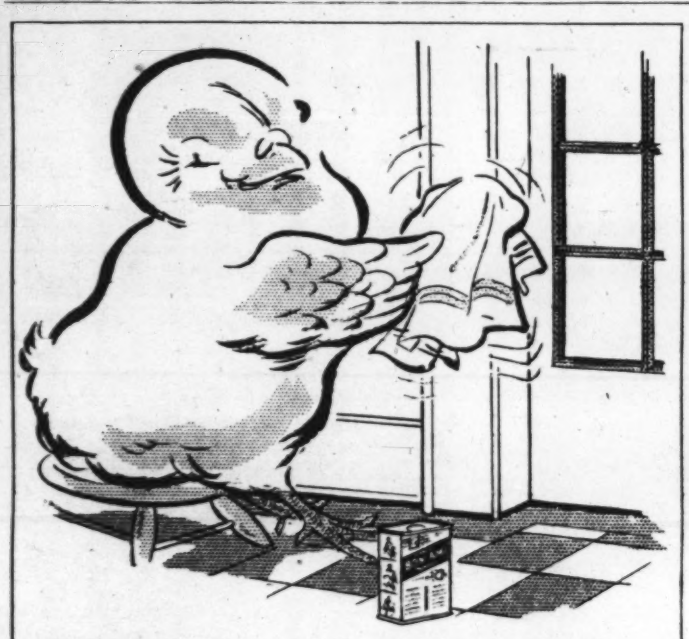

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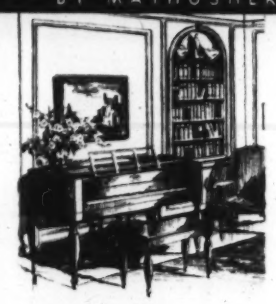

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Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . . .

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN combines an intimate inside knowledge of British politics with a sympathetic understanding of American affairs. He pays frequent visits to the United States, and in his capacity as Secretary to the Rhodes Trust keeps in close touch with developments throughout the English-speaking world. Among the important posts he has filled in Great Britain are those of Secretary to the Prime Minister (1916-21), Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (1931) and Parliamentary Under-Secretary for India (1931-32). Articles by Lord Lothian were published in the Weekly Magazine Section for January 3 and May 9.

MAUDE DEVERSE NEWTON has contributed numerous poems to the columns of the Monitor.

MARJORIE SHULER in her series about outstanding women has interviewed a motion picture star, an organizer of women's clubs, an aviatrix, a tennis champion, an educator, and a leader in the woman's movement. Today, she turns to the stage for her subject.

BERTRAM B. FOWLER's first article on Credit Unions appeared in the Magazine Section for May 9. The second is published today. Mr. Fowler, a feature writer on the Monitor staff, attended the Credit Union convention at Estes Park, Colorado, in August.

M. GORDON FRASER is a British journalist who specializes in social and economic questions. An article by her appeared in the Magazine Section for Aug. 22.

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN, staff correspondent of the Monitor formerly stationed in Moscow, is now on leave in Europe completing his forthcoming history of present-day Russia.

HOWARD SIEPEN, of Berlin, is an authority on aeronautical developments in Germany.

HARLAN TROTT is a member of the Monitor's Boston staff. An article by him appeared in the Magazine Section for Sept. 5.

World Rubber Output

WORLD absorption of crude rubber increased 34 per cent in the first six months of 1934 as compared with the corresponding six months of 1933, the figures being 510,846 long tons and 381,915 long tons, respectively.

According to the United States Department of Commerce, improved world economic conditions and the restriction of rubber output by producing countries are the two chief factors responsible for the larger demand for the commodity. In the first instance, world economic recovery would require increased amounts of staple commodities like rubber, and the threat of higher prices through restriction of output would stimulate consuming countries to increase crude rubber stocks, it is believed.

There were only three major rubber manufacturing countries whose absorption of rubber was less in the first six months of 1934 than in the corresponding period of 1933; namely, Australia, 7798 tons to 4883 tons, 37 per cent; France, 33,062 to 27,400, 17 per cent; and Japan, 36,267 to 35,182, 3 per cent.

All other countries registered increases in their takings of rubber, some of the important increases being United States, 182,589 tons to 260,818 tons, 43 per cent increase; United Kingdom, 37,014 to 57,418, 55 per cent; Canada, 7178 to 13,831, 92 per cent; Czechoslovakia, 3439 to 6751, 96 per cent; Germany, 26,192 to 37,371, 43 per cent; Italy, 11,084 to 12,369, 12 per cent; Russia, 12,431 to 21,000, 69 per cent; Spain, 1979 to 3579, 81 per cent; Switzerland, 323 to 849, 163 per cent; and Scandinavian countries, 3767 to 5797, 54 per cent.

United States absorption of rubber amounted to 51 per cent of total world absorption during the first six months of 1934.

Afghanistan Trade

Afghanistan is going in for trade promotion on western lines.

During the independence celebrations last month, the Government held an exhibition of foreign trade goods at Kabul, the capital. Particular effort was made to rouse the interest of Indian firms to take part in this exhibition. Provisions were made for free entry of exhibition goods through customs, and transportation from Peshawar to Kabul.

Manufacturers and dealers of goods which may be classified as necessities for the Afghan people were particularly active at the exhibition. Among the items in special demand among outside manufacturers are woolen cloth of all kinds, silk stuffs, cotton cloth, hosiery, sports outfits, stationery, office material, hardware, glassware, crockery, painters' colors, leather goods, household articles, bicycles, watches, sewing machines, small hand operated machinery and other suitable lines.

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"SO MANY DRESSES to wash for little girls! We need a soap that's quick and *safe*.

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NOTE: We pride ourselves on this high quality of Chipso. Chipso contains nothing to "bleach" white clothes. It whitens them *naturally* in rich, soapy suds which quickly loosen *all* the dirt. It brightens colored clothes the same way. Contains nothing harsh to fade them or make the colors run.
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"SOAPIER" CHIPSO IS DANDY FOR DISHES

YOU GET PROOF quickly, when you use Chipso for dish-washing, of its *quick* work on dirt . . . its *safety* . . . its *economy*. Chipso is not adulterated with harsh, "dirt-cutting" ingredients. It is heavy with fine, rich soap. That's why a little Chipso makes a great quantity of thick, lasting SUDS. They loosen grease and dirt in a jiffy. Yet leave your HANDS SMOOTH.

-and don't forget a bottle of

LUCKY TIGER
Hair Dressing

"YOU know, Dearie, that I like Lucky Tiger Hair Dressing, in fact use nothing else for my dry hair because it enables me to dress my hair in any style without being greasy or sticky—and son Johnny and his pal Billy like it."

If your druggist should be out of it send us his name and your own name and address with five 3c stamps to pay packing and postage and we will send you a regular 35c bottle, limited one to a person.

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An advertiser offering something that concerns little folks can attract this keen attention of young readers by using The Children's Page in The Christian Science Monitor. Hundreds of children are following the stories on The Children's Page, writing to The Mail Bag, solving the puzzles, and asking for advertised articles that appeal to them. Because this page is the children's very own, it presents an exceptional opportunity for introducing to young folks and their parents diverse products and services. Foods, camps, clothing, books, toys, are but a few of them.

To investigate the possibilities of increasing sales through this page, contact any of the following offices:

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Los Angeles, 210 West 7th St.
San Francisco, 625 Market St.

Seattle, 824 Skinner Bldg.
St. Louis, 1975 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Miami, 1229 Ingraham Bldg.